Milkmaid Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,612—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1899.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

P. & O.

GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.

WHISKY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	G. Denny	13th May.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denney	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6237	W. Whaler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	10th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayet	5,000	22nd May 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 8, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SALAZIE	4,256	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,322	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
CORANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	31st May, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leaves.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 12th May, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 16th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Maugrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on 10 a. m., on the 11th May, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 2nd June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 11th May.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 18th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th May, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarello	5,000	25th May, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 940; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BORMIDA" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 20th May, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1899.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—2, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solid	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Re. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock.
REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, foldees and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

SPORTING GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

EXPRESS RIFLES.

COLT'S MAGAZINE RIFLES.

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

MARTINI MITFORD SPORTING RIFLES AND CARBINES.

LEE METFORD MAGAZINE, SPORTING RIFLES AND CARBINES.

ANSON & DEELEY'S HAMMERLESS GUNS.

TREACHER & CO.'S KEEPER GUNS,

and others in great variety.

THE NEW MAUSER PISTOL.

REVOLVERS IN GREAT VARIETY.

ELY'S "FIELD" LOADED CARTRIDGES.

Loaded with Black or Schultze's Powder without Extra Charge.

ELEY'S RIFLE AND REVOLVER CARTRIDGES.

Complete Illustrated Catalogue on Application.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EXTRACT OF CHICKEN,

ALWAYS FRESH and in the best condition, is probably the most NUTRITIOUS INVALID'S FOOD ever offered—It is prepared by LIEBIG'S PROCESS from the FRESH and BONES of SELECTED CHICKENS—and its use produces an immediate and gratifying effect in the condition of DELICATE INFANTS and INVALIDS. Most valuable in the HOT WEATHER—Possessing a GRATEFUL FLAVOUR. It is readily taken in cases where every other FOOD OR DIET is repulsive to the Patient.

per Bottle Rs. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO KILL A COUGH

TAKE A FEW DOSES OF

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP,

PALATABLE, HARMLESS, YET CERTAIN FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS

In Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Chest Troubles, GIVES SPEEDIEST RELIEF.

Re. 1. per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

AN IDEAL BEVERAGE.

EDINA

EDINA

EDINA.

KEMP'S FINE BLEND OF PURE OLD HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES,

UNEQUALLED for FRAGRANCE and delicacy of flavour,

Has merited and received the approval of the Indian Public for many years

OF STERLING VALUE.

Rs. 31-8 per Dozen. Rs. 2-12 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude, and at lower rates than elsewhere, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

LARGEST CYCLE STORE IN BOMBAY.

THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE

From RS. 250 to RS. 450.

PRICE LISTS, POST FREE.

THE "KANGAROO" ROADSTERS.

THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

THE "KANGAROO" GENT'S.

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in. ..... Rs. 250

11 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; invented handle-bar; gear 58½in. ..... Rs. 275

12 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 300

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
ENGLAND.

CRYSTALLISED FRUITS.

WE OFFER at REDUCED PRICES the following CRYSTALLISED FRUITS, to make room for other goods.

		Rs. a.
CHINOIS, Golden (Oranges)	Per lb.	1 3
" Green "	" "	1 3
GRENGAGES	" "	1 3
APRICOTS	" "	1 15
PEARS, Pink and White	" "	1 3
MIRABELLES, Very Choice	" "	1 5
PEACHES	" "	1 2
MIXED FRUITS in fancy 1-2 lb. boxes	Each	0 12

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price: Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co. East India

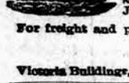
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

HUME AND MARSHALL.

	Rs. a.
THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA, by A. O. Hume and C.H. T. and G. F. L. Marshall, with Coloured Illustrations of all the known Species, 3 vols. containing about 150 Fine coloured Plates. ...	55 0
The Game Birds of Ceylon, Burmah, and in fact of all Provinces and Sub-Divisions of our Indian Empire are included.'	
Vol. I.—Contains the Bustards, Floricans, Sandgrouse, Peafowl, Pheasants, Jungle Fowl and Spur Fowl.	
Vol. II.—Contains the Partridges, Quails and Rails.	
Vol. III.—Contains the Cranes, Swans, Geese, Ducks, Teal, Snipe, Godwits, Woodcock, &c.	
This valuable work is now out of Print and Scarce. Mr. Bernard Quaritch, of London, is asking £6 for each set.	
"MODERN POLO." A GUIDE TO THE GAME.	Rs. a.
With instructions as to the Selection, Training, and Management of the Ponies. By E. D. Miler, late 17th Lancers	12 8
Edited by Capt. M. H. Hayes, F.R.C. V.S. Illustrated. 'A Practical and exhaustive description of the science of the Game, Duties of Players, Selection, Breaking, Training and Managment of Ponies] Various Breeds of Ponies in all parts of the world. Polo in India Burlingham, Indian and American Rules. A complete Guide to the Game in a handsome volume	

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Capt. S. Yoshizawa, 3,276 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on or about the 18th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th May, 1899.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "OCCANIEN," from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 9th May, 1899.

NOTICE.
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPRRATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE SOCIETY hopes to MOVE BACK into their OWN PREMISES on the ESPLANADE (next door to Watsons Hotel) about the 29th May, the EXACT DATE being hereafter notified.

The opportunity will then be taken to hold a SALE of OVERSEASON GOODS, REMNANTS and any DAMAGED GOODS that the move may bring to light or cause. The sale will last for the first week after the reopening of the Society's premises and will be OPEN to the PUBLIC, whether Members of the Society or not.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1899, and following days, commencing at 2 p.m., a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead, old, Cordage, Blocks, Chain Cable, Boats, Drums, Scrap and Old Iron and Steel, Empty Casks, Packing Cases, etc., etc.

The Stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 8th idem.

TERMS OF SALE—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the balance to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after the sale; otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and lots re-sold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 1st May, 1899.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs. a.
POCKET KODAKS	24 0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48 0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40 0
Do. do. No. 4	60 0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125 0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	60 0

SPOOLS.

	Rs. a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1 12
„ FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp. ...	2 8
„ BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK No. 2...	3 8
„ Do. do. No. 4...	5 4
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK No. 4...	5 4

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. MULL'S
WELL KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS

In Boxes of 10 lbs. and upwards, from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES, can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN." a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.—Our Dispensing Department is under an expert pharmacist with many years experience in first class Houses.—LINDON & Co., Chemists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES' WEAR.—New Silk Windsor and Wide end Scarfs, plain colors, fancy Bandannas, Tartan Checks, etc., etc., from Rs. 1-8. Ready-made Ladies' Blouses, good styles, from Rs. 4-12 each. Linen Collars and Cuffs, Straw Hats, extra quality, lined Satin, Rs. 5-8. All fresh goods. Early inspection invited.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street.

NOTHING LIKE A TRIAL—You must have tried COFFEE of other makers but you are earnestly requested to give a trial to DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCCA COFFEE at Re. 1-4 per lb., and you will be perfectly satisfied with it. The Coffee is Guaranteed to be free from Chicory or any other substance like it. It has a reputation of 12 years as second to none in the market. Send for at in and you will be its regular buyer. N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street; Fort, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS are prepared to supply Permanent High Class Enlargements on Paper and Opal, finished Artistically in Black and White or Water Colours. The character and likeness carefully preserved. For Prices and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

TUITION.—TYPE-WRITING and SHORTHAND, taught fully and completely for Rs. 10 per mensem. The BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.

RECEIVED PICTURES with Figures moving and dancing by the time of a Swiss Musical Box, glazed and framed Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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WANTED a good EUROPEAN FITTER. Apply with copies of Testimonials and experience, to "E." care of this office.

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REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this Office.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1893:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used on the most tender Infant. Per tin. 12 As. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
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Curios, Facetiæ, Illustrations, &c. Very valuable private collection.

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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
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Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
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90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple inform, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
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LIMITED,
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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ..	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O.S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Karrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo Egyptian Bank, Ltd.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and hence "effect." To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Degree of Gravel, Pain in the Back, Obstructed Gravel and Pains in the Bladder, &c., &c., sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, Lincoln, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MUSJID LANE, ON PAREL ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Hoosain alias Sherfoodin Landgay the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of November, 1893 the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the southern side of the street, formerly called Parel Road, Musjid Lane, and now called Musjid Lane, outside the fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 212 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue under old Nos. 114-114, new Nos. 7424, 7425, old survey No. 1623, and new survey No 1509, assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward, No 6351, and street Nos 72 to 76, and bounded on the east by the house of Meya Mahomed bin Peer Mahomed, on the west by the house of Hajee Joosub Hajee Abbs, on the north by the Musjid Lane aforesaid and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 7 a.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice garden plants in tubs and pots, consisting of palms, roses, crotons, dracenas, ferns of sorts, stephanotes, malpigia illies, lawn mowing machine, teak wood brass bound jardiniers, &c., the property of the Honourable Mr. BASIL LANG, Advocate-General, proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable teak and blackwood substantial dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, also Wimbridge's drawing-room furniture, rich crockery and glassware, valuable clocks, real old Satsuma and Kanga table ornaments and large jars, velvet piled and durrie large carpets, handsome pictures, cane settees, handsome barouche by Stephens, a pair of handsome and fast young bay waler horses, handsome waler mare, going both in saddle and harness, sets of a single and double harness, gent's saddle, a large garden, etc., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. BASIL LANG, Advocate-General, proceeded home.

The property of another Gentleman.
1 mail phaetan in good condition, by Silk and Sons.
1 light dog cart in good order.
1 English built single seated brougham.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Melrose Street, Fort, opposite the office of Mr. N. M. Petit, the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Devjee Canjee and others, plated ware crockery and glassware, firstrate chemical cottage piano by Soundy, boy's bicycle, lamps, Persian carpets, table ornaments, coventre, tricycle, etc., the property of W. SIDNEY SMITH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Khoja Ismail Assur, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Noormahomed Hajee Abdulla the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 21st day of December 1897 the following property viz:—

All that piece of Fazundari leasehold land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at Parel Road outside the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 270 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality under F ward No. 92 and Street No. 13 and bounded on the east and north by property of Hajee Hassum on the west partly by a gully and the partly by a passage and on the south by the property of Jivashet and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF 200 CASES SCOTCH WHISKY.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and at the expense and risk of Messrs. N. P. Brown Brothers—

Ex. s. s. Clan Macrae.
E W—50 cases special Scotch Whisky Queens Choice.
100 cases special Scotch Whisky Queens Choice.

Ex s. s. Armenia.
213 R K—50 cases Brown Bros. V. O. L. very old liqueur Scotch Whisky.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., the trinkets and sundry articles belonging to the undermentioned estates, viz:—

Late Capt. G. M. Cruickshank—
1 silver watch with chain, seal, gold rings, studs, and solitaire, coin, &c.
Late Major J. Ketcher—
3 silver medals.
Late Mr. J. Foote—
1 watch with chain Hindoostani manual and Bible.
Late Madame Florentine Bourdier—
1 diamond and emerald ring, silver brooches, albums and prayer books.
Late John Laidlaw—
1 metal watch with chain, studs and links and prayer books.
Late Mr. Manockji Dhunjibhoy Shroff—
1 gold watch, gold finger ring and photo frames.
Late Premjee Jairam—
Gold chain, toolsipara, kanthi with pearls, silver pots and ornaments.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 26 Tents Wellington Lines, near the Sandstand, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockey, ebonized cottage piano by Soundy, large size cooking stove, table ornaments, lamps etc., the property of E. W. FLOWER Esq.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th May, 1899.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., have received instruction to sell by Public Auction, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Good's Station, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.

Also

A parcel of twine from Broach to Petlad, No. 40063, of 1-12-97.
A bundle of white marble slab from Colaba to Wadhawan, No. 1, of 25-1-98.
A bundle of 2 old razaies, 2 old blankets and 1 pillow, and 1 brass lota, from Ferozpura Contt., to C. C. G., No. 28361, of 22-11-97.
A copper pot, from Ahmedabad to Wadhawan, No. 9 1953 of 30-1-97.
A basket of 2 tins of mucca water, from Delhi to Baroda, No. 32229, of 25-10-97.
A parcel of photographic papers, from Marine Lines to Surat No. 23940, of 18-10-97.
A basket of betlie nuts, from Palghur to Charni Road, No. 43218, of 1-2-98.
Two parcels of gunny bags, from Unjha to Udwara, No. 2205-6, of 3-3-98.
A parcel of clock, from Piplia to Charni Road, No. 71169, of 25-10-97.
A box and a bag, from Madras to Surat, No. 6, of 22-11-97.
A box of crockery ware, from Grant Road to Surat, No. 101, of 26-3-98.
A parcel of wood, from Amalsar to C. Road, No. 49332 of 6-11-97.
A parcel from Matra to C. Road, No. 78013, of 31-3-98.
An empty box locked, from Baroda to Godhara, No. 55456, of 4-3-98.
One case tea, from Pathankote to Broach, No. 3, of 30-5-92.

Also

1 gold watch with key, one pair of gold spectacles, and two gold rings.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS' FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon:—

A quantity of old stores, ships' requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes scrap-brass, copper, lead, and old iron chains, wooden fittings cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockery ware boats, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, etc., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th May, 1899.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
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SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBROOK.

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G. KIEHL, Proprietor

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

ON SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms by order of the concerned lot of wines, consisting of majority, whisky Monte Piano claret, old Fine sherry, coca wine, Bass ale, London club port, and sherry, Miltanah claret, Spanish port wine, carlowitz, Gato sherrry, etc, etc.,

On SATUEDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also one set of diving apparatus by Messrs. Siebe and Gorman, complete.

One set of diving apparatus, by C. E. Hinke complete.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong Bay Arab quiet in harness.
1 strong grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD WATCHES, CHAINS, COINS, AND GOLD PDATED LOCKETS, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

One gold watch by John Jones and Co., with chain and coins.

One gold broach, one gold bracelet and 2 gold earings, with jewels and one gold necklace.

One case about 138 gold plated lockets sett with mixed stones, of various designs, each to be sold seperately.

The above are on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 14, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rica drawing and bedroom carpets, table and hanging lamps, one sweet-toned walnut cottage piano, by "Schlesinger and Soehne," etc., etc., the property of N. ROBERTS, Esq., Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th May, 1899.

INSURANCES.
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

ENDOWMENT and Whole Life Policies, LOW PREMIUMS, LARGE ANNU

NOTICES.

P. & O.

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THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (20) Twenty Per Share of Rs. 1,000, each and Rupees 10 Ten Per Share on B. Shares of Rs. 500 each (free of Income Tax,) for the year ending 31st December, 1898, declared at the Twenty-Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held this day, Wednesday, the 26th April, 1899, will be paid to the Shareholders, whose names stood on the Register on 26th April, 1899, at the Registered office of the Company, No. 9, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 9th May, 1899, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates, when applying for their Dividend.

By Order

DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,

Secretary.

No. 9, Forbes-Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th April, 1899.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for the two years of Wax Cloth, Wrapping Cloth, Twine, Candles, Kerosine and Cocoanut Oil for the use of the General Post Office, Bombay, will be received by the undersigned on MONDAY the 15th May, 1899, at 12 noon.

2. Each tender will be accompanied by a Cash deposit of Rs. 500.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. Samples of the articles to be supplied can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application to the storekeeper of this office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

E. R. JARDINE,

Offg. Presy. Postmaster.

Bombay, G. P. O., 18th April, 1899.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,

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PERCODAMETAL and VAYITRI, COFFEE ESTATES, S. Wynaad. 1,139 acres in one block; 150 acres Arabica full bearing. Last crop 20 tons, 100 acres of above have Liberian planted in Arabica coming into bearing. 10 acres Ledger Cinchona. Most waste suitable for Tea; part for Coffee. Ample Labour. Usual buildings. No reasonable offer refused.

Apply to

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J. RATILAL & CO.,

TOBACCONISTS,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON

FOR

LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS

Put up in ¼ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.

JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.

ESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.

MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarette with a holder.

NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.

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CHARGERS. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
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but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 6d., by all Druggists.

Proprietor THOMAS KEATING, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water, 0-1m., 10-40a. Low water, 4-58m., 5-40a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Chess Tournament prize-distribution, Sir Mungaldas Nathubhai's bungalow, Girgaum, 6 p.m.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of April last 3 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 12 horses and 23 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment, 160 offenders fined for cruelty to their animals, 15 cartmen for overloading their carts, and 37 offenders warned and discharged.

FATALITY IN THE HARBOUR—Krishna Jilloo, a Hindu, has made a report to the harbour police that his sister, Rye, who was employed as a coolie on board the steamship Colobaria, having finished her work at 6 p.m., on Monday evening, wanted to leave the ship for shore by a cargo boat, which was carrying the coolies ashore. The boat, having its complete number, which it was allowed to carry, shoved off. The woman attempted to jump into the boat, but did not succeed, and fell into the sea. She had not been seen since, and it is supposed she was drowned. The woman had on her person Rs. 40 in cash, a pair of gold ear-rings, and a silver armlet. She was dressed in a black saree and green chollie. Enquiries have been made, but no trace of the woman could be obtained.

THE ART SUPPLEMENT.—An application was made, yesterday morning, by Mr. Hemming before Mr. Cursetjee to extend the time to Tuesday, the 13th June, for applying to the Full Court for a new trial in the above suit. The Judge asked Mr. Hemming what his grounds were. Mr. Hemming said that very important fresh evidence had been discovered since the hearing of the suit, and another ground was that on the facts of the case as found proved by the learned judge the decree ought to have been in favour of the defendant. Mr. Hemming also said he had not an opportunity for considering carefully the judgment, copy of which would be applied for, and his client's further action in the matter would depend upon a careful consideration of the whole case. The judge thereupon extended the time to the 13th June.

A CARPENTER RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A GHARRY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Nursee Jeeva, aged forty-five years. The deceased was a carpenter, employed in the service of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., and resided at Mazagon. About noon, on Monday, he was going to the Company's workshops, on Frere Road, from a shed on the opposite side of the road, carrying a log of wood on his shoulder. Just as he was crossing the road, a hack victoria, driven by one Succaram Ramji, came up from the direction of the Prince's Dock. Before the driver could pull up, deceased was knocked down by one of the shafts of the carriage and one of the wheels passed over him. The horse attached to the carriage became frightened and bolted. The animal was secured by a townsman about thirty yards away from the scene of the accident. The deceased was picked up in an unconscious state and conveyed in the same gharry to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On examination at the hospital it was ascertained that the man had sustained a rupture of the liver, besides some external injuries. He died in the hospital shortly after admission. It was stated that a part of the road, where the accident took place, was closed on account of excavations for drainage work. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Jury.

THEFT OF MESSRS. DICKINSON AND CO.'S TYPE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Joosuff Soomar, a hawker, was charged with theft of certain bundles of type belonging to Messrs. Dickinson and Co., and Sharafali Gulam Husain, a Borah, with dishonestly concealing some of the stolen property. Mr. Holdway, Police Superintendent, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Sakardande appeared for accused No. 1.

Mr. Holdway, in briefly stating the facts, with a view to apply for an adjournment, said that Mr. Rayner, the representative of Messrs. Dickinson and Co., in Bombay, found that several hundred rupees worth of type had disappeared from the godown. It would appear that No. 1 sold that type to several presses, to which the police have not yet had time to trace it. No. 2 was charged with concealing some of the stolen type. Information having been received that some of the type was seen at the National Press, the police went and saw it there; but in the afternoon the packets had disappeared from the place. On Saturday, the police received information that the packets had been removed by accused No. 2 and another person to the Sirdar's Mansions, Tamarind Lane, where they were subsequently found in a privy.

Mr. H. L. Rayner, manager of Messrs. Dickinson and Co., said they were paper-makers and also type manufacturers. About the 1st April last, when witness took stock, all was right; but on a subsequent stock-taking, he missed goods worth about Rs. 450; and the loss was as once reported to the police. On Saturday night and Sunday morning, witness saw the whole of the property now before the court. It belonged to the firm and formed a part of what he had lost. The bundles of type would never be sold to a printer in the state in which they were now. The firm had dealings with the National Press before witness came to Bombay, but none since. Between last June and December witness missed type worth about Rs. 450. He sent his manager, Babu Haricharan Ghose, to make enquiries at the National Press, and he went and saw some of the missing packets there. The same evening information was given to the police. The next morning, when witness was sent for by the police, the packets were not in the press.

Yeabhoy Currimbhoy, a dealer in dammer boxes, said he was in the service of Ebrahimjee Gulam Husain, who kept a press in Parsee Bazaar Street under the name of the National Printing Press. Witness saw No. 1 in his master's press about three weeks ago with some packets of type like those produced in court. Witness weighed the bundles of type by his master's order in the presence of accused No. 1. They weighed 1 3-4 maunds. The bundles were placed there. No money was paid. About twelve or thirteen days ago, No. 2 came to his master's shop, when his master told No. 2 to take away the type. No. 2 took it away and placed it in an empty room or privy in Tamarind Lane, where the office of Madhowjee Dharamsey is. Witness pointed out that room to the police, and the type was found there.

To the Magistrate: After the type was put into that room, No. 2 put a padlock upon the door.

Yeshwant Camajee, manager of the National Printing Press, said that about a month ago No. 1 brought some bundles of type to the press. They were weighed, and his master told accused No. 2 to take them to the shop. They were taken there. Two or three days later, his master told No. 2 to take the bundles somewhere else. A Babu had come to the press shortly before. The type in some of the bundles had been distributed into the cases at the National Press. Witness remembered the police coming to the press some days ago, when some of the bundles were lying on a table in the press unpened, while the rest were in the shop. He accompanied the police the following day to a privy in the Sirdar's Buildings in Tamarind Lane. In his presence the lock was opened by means of a duplicate key, and the police found and took possession of the bundles of type. Witness had no idea what his master paid for the type.

The case was afterwards adjourned till Friday next, bail for accused No. 1 being refused at this stage.

MR. E. ROBERTSON and other Liberals are endeavouring to organise in favour of amending the Budget so as to bring about an increase in the licence duties. It is contended that by this means the Chancellor of the Exchequer might do much towards providing himself with funds which would enable him to avoid interference with the Sinking Fund. Meanwhile a strong feeling seems to be growing on both sides of the House against the increase on the duties on still wine, and not a few supporters of the Government have received remonstrances on the subject from constituents. Some of the letters point out that in many families light clarets have taken the place of beer, the latter being found both, too heavy and too heating for sedentary workers. Some of these familes import their wine direct, and they already see that the increased duty means a serious increase to their annual bill

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Whole sale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A Perfect and Certain Cure. Absolutely reliable. KEMP'S CELEBRATED MALABAR CAPSULES have been sold for many years and are fully recognised as a STANDARD MEDICINE. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle. By Post. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

SEQUEL TO THE ROAN PONY CASE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. MAHOMED HOOSEIN HAKIM, 5th Judge.)

MRS. ELLEN ATKINS VS. A. MARTIN AND D. GREENHALGH.

MR. MAHOMED HOOSEIN HAKM, 5th Judge, Small Causes Court, resumed the hearing, yesterday, of the case in which Mrs. Ellen Atkins sought to recover from the second defendant, the sum of Rs. 250 paid to the first defendant on behalf of the second defendant, for the price of a pony sold by him to the plaintiff during the pendency of a suit filed by the plaintiff against E. C. O'Brien. Mr. A. F. Unvala, of Messrs. Janardan and Unvala, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Bland, of Messrs. Smetham, Noble and Bland, represented the first defendant. The second defendant did not appear in Court.

Before addressing the Court, Mr. Bland asked to be allowed to put in the proceedings of the suit "Mrs. Ellen Atkins vs. O. Brien" which had been tried before the Third Judge, as also the Police Court proceedings and findings.

The application was allowed by the Court.

Mr. A. F. Unvalla inquired whether the second defendant Greenhalgh, was in Bombay.

Mr. Bland replied that the second defendant was duly represented in Court and it was not necessary that he should be present in Court.

Mr. Bland, in addressing the Court, said that this was a singular action brought before a Court by the plaintiff, who was a well-known litigant. The plaintiff had not produced any reliable witness to support her case in any way. She had brought a witness—a law tout—who had been hanging about the Court and who only stated that he had lent Rs. 250 to the plaintiff, a piece of evidence which was quite immaterial to the case. The defendant's story was that Greenhalgh refused to come to the Court unless he was paid Rs. 250. The story of the plaintiff was disbelieved in the Police Court, as well as in the Third Judge's Court of the Small Causes Courts. Mr. Cursetji, Third Judge, put no credence on her evidence and dismissed the suit. She had needlessly dragged in Court the first defendant, who only acted as a stake holder in the matter. Mrs. Atkin implicated him by saying that he stood security for the money. Mr. Bland admitted that the first defendant did hand over the money to the second defendant, but the former never undertook to stand security for it. The pony "Sally" was the bone of contention between the parties. She was very anxious to get possession of the pony and had been throwing money right and left after it.

Mr. Unvalla in reply dwelt at considerable length on the probabilities of the case and asked the Court to weigh them in preference to the oral evidence, especially as it was not supported on either side by documents. He contended that in view of the admissions on the other side, regarding the extreme fondness shown by his client's daughter, Miss Craige, for the pony, it was quite possible that Mrs. Atkins, on being threatened by Greenhalgh to remove the pony after the termination of the suit, should, although foolishly, consent to pay Rs. 250 for its purchase on the day that Greenhalgh gave his evidence in the suit of Atkins against O'Brien. Mr. Unvalla then commented, at considerable length, on the evidence for the defence, remarking that the witnesses called by Mr. Bland were all admittedly boon-companions, who were always moving about together and it was quite probable that Rs. 250 extracted from Mrs. Atkins by a dirty trick, were divided by them. The learned solicitor further argued that it was impossible to believe that Mrs. Atkins would ever have consented to Rs. 250 to Greenhalgh for the porpose of giving evidence, especially as she was not afraid of Greenhalgh ever going against her contentions in Obrien's suit, in view of the letters written by him to her. Moreover, Mrs. Atkins would have positively brought this fact to the notice of her solicitor Mr. Brown, who represented her. Mr. Brown would have got a warrant of arrest issued against Greenhalgh, if he had declined to attend the Court in obedience to the witness summons. Moreover, the story of Greenhalgh making Rs. 1,000 per month on an average from November to April last, must be a positive falsehood, in as much as he was not in a position to satisfy a decree passed against him in April last for Rs. 60, in execution of which, a warrant of arrest had been issued against him.

Mr. Unvalla under the circumstances submitted that the story of the plaintiff was much more probable than that of the defendants and asked that a decree for the amount claimed should be passed in plaintiff's favour.

The Judge reserved the judgement.

CLAIM AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Before Mr. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATEL,
Acting Chief Judge.

MR. EBRAHIM CURRIM, an umbrella merchant, sued the New Zealand Insurance Company to recover the sum of Rs. 997-13-0, being the amount of damages sustained by him by reason of certain goods consisting of 4 cases of umbrellas insured by him with the defendant company, under policy No. 23383, being sea damaged on a voyage to Madras by the s. s. Nadir, Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham Bland and Noble, appeared for the Plaintiff, and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the defendant Co.

Mr. Brown raised the following defences (1) Breach of warranty that the cases would be protected with tin lining on all six sides. (2) That the damages suffered were not within the risk covered by the policy. (3) Disputed damages. Before the case was heard here, a commission was issued to the Small Causes Court at Madras, and several witnesses were examined there, amongst whom were Mr. Lyon, of Messrs. Parry and Company, who had made a survey of the goods on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. Gerdes who had made a survey on behalf of the defendants company; as well as three employes of the Madras Harbour Trust, who proved that waves broke over the boat while the goods were being landed. In Bombay Captain Macfadyen was called as an expert on behalf of the defendant company. The judge in giving judgment said: In this case the goods were found to be salt water damaged and I thought that the defence was going to be fraud on the part of the plaintiff. The only other supposition is that the goods might have been allowed to lie at the bunder and get damaged. No attempt has however been made to shew that the goods were exposed after landing and were so damaged. If that was the supposition I think the cross-examination would have been directed to that point. The only other supposition was fraud, but there was no material before the Court from which fraud could be implied. The goods came from England in tin lined boxes which were all good and well packed and which arrived sound. The plaintiff's practice was to take out the contents of the said boxes on arrival from Europe, sort them and repack them in the same boxes in the quantities and kinds required by the plaintiff's branch firms, put on the tin lids again and get them soldered up and despatch them from Bombay. I can imagine if the soldering were not well done, that the defendant company would not be liable, but this was not proved to be the case. In this case 12 cases were despatched to Madras, where they were landed in 2 boats. Of these 12 cases 8 were found to be in good order when landed, and 4 wet. The cases were covered with gunny bags and were dammered and the defence suggested that that was a suspicious circumstance, but I find noting unusual in it. In my experience people frequently put gunny bags round their travelling trunks to prevent damage, the reason being that soft gunny bags protect the boxes from injury and in this case from rain, as the N. E. monsoon was then prevailing in Madras. That time was the burst of monsoon and I do not think that the dammering was done in order to deceive or conceal the condition of the cases. Moreover the goods were only insured at 75 per cent and not at their full value. These cases were shipped by coasting steamer and from the evidence it is clear they would have been roughly handled on the voyage. Madras is not a good harbour and the goods were in this case laned on the beach. I think that where goods were carried and landed in such a way that even if the wooden cases were not injured, it was probable the tin linings or the soldering would be damaged. A Madras surf which is very heavy in the monsoon, far heavier than we ever have here, might damage them. Not much water is required to spoil goods. If the opening was considerable or the lid loose, I do not wonder water would get in. Having no outlet the goods would get soaked. The goods were received on the 16th November 1897 and on the 17th November a letter was written complaining about the damaged goods and on the same day the goods were opened. The defendant Co. took matters leisurely and on the 20th they said they would appoint a surveyor, Mr. Gerdes must be taken as defendant surveyor. His evidence is that there were no marks of water on the cases on the 22nd November. By that time the cases would be thoroughly dry as the heat in Madras is very great in November. I should not be surprized if the gunnies and wood had got dry. If water once got in it would remain there but the exterior would become dry. A sufficient time had elapsed for this to happen. The remark in the tally clerk's certificate "landed wet" must have been made at the time, and this is in favour of plaintiffs case unless plaintiff's goomasta was in league with the customs' clerk, I accordingly hold that the 4 cases were landed wet. This must have happened before the cases got ashore and if there was any opening at all I am not surprized water would get in. If the cases were at the top of the other cases they would get damaged by the waves breaking over them. Mr. Gerdes' report is one-sided, whereas that of Mr. Lyon seems unbiassed. Mr. Gerdes having got suspicious made up his mind at once but his suspicion was unfounded. According to Mr. Gerdes' report either the plaintiff brought water to his warehouse at Bombay and fraudulently soaked the umbrellas or they were left exposed or the soldering was so bad that by plaintiffs negligence he cannot recover. The plaintiff does a large business in umbrellas and he would naturally take particular care to have cases properly packed and soldered. The tin round the lid overlapped 4 inches and this was carefully opened with a chisel on the cases coming from England, so that it could be resoldered. I accordingly find that the cases were soldered by the plaintiff in a workmanlike way as the other cases were proved to be and that the company is bound to pay the amount claimed. I pass a decree for Rs. 997-13-0 with costs, and Rs. 51 professional costs.

THE COLLISION ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, resumed the inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the new offices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Church Gate, regarding the circumstances under which three persons, viz., Babaji Baji, aged forty years, Doorgabai, a girl, aged ten years, and her brother, Arjoon Balla, aged eight years, met their deaths while travelling between Marine Lines and Churney Road stations, on the morning of the 10th instant. Mr. P. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, appeared for J. Dolben, the driver of the engine which collided with the up local train. Mr. Clabby, the Superintendent, and Mr. Manockshaw D. Doctor, Chief Inspector of the Railway Police, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Railway Company. Mr. De Sa, Traffic Inspector, was also present.

Ali Mahomed Bilamkhan, a fireman in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, examined by Mr. Manockshaw, said that on the morning of the 10th, he was a second fireman of engine No. 111, of which Dolben was the driver. They were going from Parel to Colaba to work No. 3 down passenger train. When the engine was approaching the Chawpatty level crossing from the Grant Road station he noticed the distant and the home signals. The signals were lowered, and so the engine entered the Churney Road station. He then began to oil the engine and therefore did not see No. 1 signal. He was still oiling when the engine passed the Churney Road overbridge. After passing the overbridge, witness received a jerk and fell down on the engine. He then found that the engine had collided with a local train. Witness fell over the sand box on the engine frame. He got up but did not see any of the signals as he had received abrasions on the left knee. Neither did the driver or any one else draw the attention of the witness to the signals. The driver did not speak to the witness about the signals after the collision. Witness could not understand the driver's language and the driver never asked him or spoke to him about the signals.

Cross-examined by Mr. Byrne witness said that when the engine entered the Churney Road station, he could not say where Dolben was seated. He saw the driver seated on the box when he went to oil the engine. The driver was looking in front of him. He was on the look-out. His face was turned towards the Churney Road station.

When you passed the overbridge in what direction was your face?—My face was turned towards the sea. I was standing on the Cawen Road side of the engine. I was oiling the slide bar of the engine. I had finished oiling on the sea side of the engine and was oiling the slide bar on the Queen's Road side.

Witness continuing said that he passed round the funnel and went to the other side. When the engine passed the Churney Road startling signal, his back was towards it. He knew that the signal was near the bridge on the Churney Road side. The engine was then going at a moderate speed. He could not estimate at how many miles an hour the engine was running. He had been working on that engine for the last two months. He was not going with the engine every day to Colaba. The light engine always went to Colaba from Parel at one and the same speed. The Dolben's engine was going at the same speed on the day in question. When the collision took place, he had held on the hand-rail and injector pipe and that was the reason why he did not fall. After the collision witness saw the driver of No. 74 train come up to Dolben and talk together. They were making gestures with theis hands. They were pointing to something towards the Churney Road station. Witness had no conversation with Dolben any time after the collision.

Did you make a statement after the collision before any one?—Yes. I made my statement before the Departmental inquiry, which was held on the following day.

Mr. Byrne here asked the Coroner for the statement made by the witness before the Departmental inquiry,

Mr. Manekshaw said that he had no objection to produce the statement, but he could not do so without the permission of the General Traffic Manager.

The General Traffic Manager having granted the permission, copies of the statements were produced in Court.

Witness continuing said that he saw the deputy station master on the scene about half an hour after the collision. He was walking about. He might have come to the scene of the collision before the witness saw him. Witness was on the engine looking about.

Coroner: When you were proceeding after leaving the Churny Road station did you hear the driver about out to put on the brake?

Witness: No, I did not hear him, because the noise of the engine was great. I am the second fireman.

Coroner: While Dolben was on the ballast and you were on the engine, after the collision, did Dolben ask you to look at the signal?

Witness: No, he did not ask me and so did not say anything.

To the Jury: I have been in the employ of the Railway Company for the last one year. I was cleaner for two or three months and then I became a second fireman. Both Dolben and the first fireman were sober when they left the Parel shed. The engine was not going faster than a fast-train. I keep a look out for signals when I am not otherwise engaged. I did not notice whether the driver's tiffin box, which was on the tender, was removed by the shock of the collision. It was about fifteen minutes after the collision that I saw Dolben and the driver of No. 74 local train talking together and making gestures. If I was not engaged in oiling the engine when leaving the Churney Road station, and was on the look-out, I could have noticed the starting signal. And if that signal was at danger, I would have drawn Dolben's attention to it in sufficient time to avoid the collision.

To Mr. Byrne: I have some idea of time and can read a clock. I do not know how many minutes there are in an hour.

Mr. Byrne: Is an hour longer than a day?

Witness: No, a day is longer than an hour. I can't say how many hours there are in a day.

Mr. Jamsetji Dhunjibhoy Lalla, a surveyor in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, examined by Mr. Manockshah said that by order of the resident engineer of the Company witness had prepared a plan of the line from the Churney Road to the Marine Lines station, showing in red ink from the information supplied to him, the position of the passenger train and the light engine, which collided on the 10th ultimo. Witness produced a true copy of the plan and also a list of distances between different signals on the line between the Churney Road and Marine Line stations. Going from the Churney Road station to the Marine Lines, there was a curve in the line to the left all the way.

Cross-examined by Mr. Byrne witness said that he had prepared the plan from the information supplied to him. The information was supplied to him by the deputy station master of the Churney Road station. He had been a surveyor for the last three years. He had surveyed the portion of the line on the plan. The position of the accident was only furnished to him by the deputy station master of the Churney Road Station. The degree of the curve on the plan was copied from a plan in the office. It was correctly shown in the copy produced. With exception of the various distances of the signals and the position of the accident, the whole plan was copied from the original plan in the office. The plan produced by the witness was very much enlarged from the original. It was on a scale of a hundred feet to an inch. The degree of curve was shown on the original plan.

To the jury: I can see signal No. 2 from the south end of the Churney Road up-platform. The distance between No. 1 and No. 2 was 1,359 feet.

Mr. Manockshah said that he had no more witnesses to call on behalf of the Company.

Mr. Byrne said that he had three or four witnesses to call on behalf of Dolben.

The further inquiry was adjourned to this afternoon.

THE SITUATION AT MANILA.

A SPANISH VIEW.

COLONEL DE FAZES, a Spanish officer who had been a prisoner in the hands of the Filipinos, and who arrived at Colombo, the other day, on his way to Spain, has been interviewed by a representative of the *Times of Ceylon*. He spoke freely on Philippine affairs and about American prospects at Manila. In his opinion the Americans have very little knowledge of what is before them. He had seen Aguinaldo casually, but was quite sure he had not sufficient genius to rule the Philippines. What made the task of the Americans great, however, was that whereas the Spaniards had to fight Aguinaldo and his followers, the Americans would find the whole country against them. The Filipinos were brave men, and made excellent soldiers; and even the Filipino officers were excellent in leading the men; but they had not heads to command an army. What the insurgents required were European officers. They had several of these already. Four officers in the Spanish Army, whom he himself knew personally, and who had been taken prisoners like himself, were now with the insurgents. Asked why they were thus prepared to serve Aguinaldo, the Colonel was not very communicative; but it was evident that their chief motive was to fight against the Americans, who had defeated them so easily. There were also, he believed, but was not certain, three or four Japanese officers, and these might grow in number. Colonel de Fazes said that the Filipinos would prefer to be governed by the English, or the Germans, or the Spanish, rather than the Americans. But what the worst enemy would wish for the Filipinos would be that they should be left to govern themselves, which would mean that in three years the country would be a pandemonium.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH OF MAY 1899.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Berar and Mysore, and at Nagpur, Belgaum, Karwar and Malegaon, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in the south and lowest in Upper Sind. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds remain practically unchanged and the force has been fresh at Karachi, Bhuj, Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum and Nagpur, and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Karachi, 12 at Bhuj and Nagpur, and 10 at Madras, Bangalore, Sholapur, Amraoti and Deesa.

The maximum temperature is from 3° to 5°. above, the mean of the season at Lahore, Allahabad, Jacobabad Akola, Surat, Poona, Belgaum and Nagpur, and the minimum from 4°. to 9°. in excess at Lahore, Delhi Jacobabad, Ajmere, Deesa, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Malegaon, Poona, Sholapur, and Ratnagiri. Temperature is in defect in a few places, but deficiency is now trifling. The highest temperature in the shade was 113°. at Jacobabad and the lowest 63°. at Ahmednagar.

Humidity has increased considerably at Agra, Cawnpore, Raipur, Nagpur Akola, Belgaum and Bangalore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast, in Berar and Central Provinces, and at Karachi, Indore, Malegaon, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras and Negapatam.

Light to moderate showers have fallen at Agra, Jeypore and Amraoti, and a few drops at Akola, Nagpur, Raipur, Poona and Delhi.

Local scattered showers with or without lightning are probable in Berar, North-West and Central Provinces, and at a few stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

G. L. TOWERS,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th May, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·781
Temperature of the Air	degrees 85·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·4
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	77
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counted = 10)	0·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 90·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·5
General Directions of wind*	NNW, NNE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 317

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,

Director, Government Observatory.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ASCENSION DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 11.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-15 a.m.—Matins.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral—Hymns Introit 1, 320 and 150.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 147 and 148.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7-30 a.m.—Matins.

8 a.m.—Introit 144, Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 150 and 221. Nunc Dimittis.

6-30 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 147, 150 and 201.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

Near School of Art.

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

Madras Time.

Incumbent Rev. R. Hugh Gundry.

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 150, 201 and 201.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From	Date.	To
	ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.
March					
23	Nour-el-Bahr	Hamdi Bey	Camaran	22	Hodeida
April					
19	Rangoon H M's	Hewett	Secotra		
	Meyun	Fisher	Perim	25	Perim
20	Falcon	Craig	Somali coast	25	Magadoxo
22	H Falcon	Bennett	Bombay	25	Bombay
23	Himalaya	Brown	London	25	Sydney
	Mailana	Fausset	Calcutta	24	London
24	Bundesrath	Asthausen	Hamburg		Zanzibar
25	Cindad de Cadiz	Oyarbide	Manilla	25	Barcelona
	Tonkin	Vesquier	Marseilles	26	Bombay
	Orion	Cobol	Calcutta	25	Trieste
	Zampa	Hisholm	Bassein		Port Said FO
26	Uriel	Skalsky	Odessa	27	Vladivostok
	Herha Germ				
	Men-of-War	Uredom	Genoa		China
	Palestina	Brusaca	Mussowa	26	Mussowa
	Caledonia	Gordon	Bombay	27	London
	Haidcht Tug	Fitzsehlen	Cardiff		Shanghai
27	Goorkha	Johnson	London		Calcutta
	Woodcock	Laird	Somali coast		
	Masora	Hendrson	Calcutta		London
	Bromo	Udema	Batavia		Rotterdam
	Wismanna	Mackenzie	Hodeida		Hodeida
	Yugiri Iji Mar D	Yusima	London		
28	Scotlistan	Paramore	Cuxeh	28	New York
	Goa	Skinner	Zanzibar		Bombay
	Herera	Melsel	Bremen		Sydney
	Elphinstone R I M	McArthur	Bombay		
29	Kleer	Stahl	Zanzibar	29	Hamburg
	Trocas	Morris	Saigon		Rotterdam
	Canara	Scott	Bombay		
	Clan McAllister	Hill	Madras		London
	Tamarind	Dunnevig	Mimille		Marseilles
	Formosa	Cubitt	Yokohama		London

Aden, 29th April, 1899.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 9.

CONSOLS dropped 1-16 per cent in London yesterday, to 110 1-4. French Rentes remained at 102 1-2; but Parish Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime, to 25 21 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan continued at 115 1-2, and Rupee Securities at £67 1-8. Bar Silver was 3-16d. higher, at 28 3-16d. per oz.; and in New York 1-4 cent, at 61 1-2 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being unchanged at 4·87 1-4 dols. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed 36 1-2s. per 416 lbs. was quoted, May-June shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal, market firm; for Linseed, 37 1-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firm in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats steady, Arrivals easier. Prices were unchanged all round. Tuesday's Sales were 15,000 bales; and the Imports, 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent in New York, to 6 1-4 cents, per lb.; August Futures declined 3 points, to 5·92 cents per lb., and December 2 points, to 5·97 cent per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales; and the Arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Monday's Receipts	10,000	7,000	7,000
Two days' do.	17,000	13,000	12,000
Since 1st September ...	7,902,000	8,242,000	6,497,000

Locally, the Cotton Market continues steady in tone. Exporters took only 150 bales Oojein, at Rs. 127 1-2 per candy; and the Mills, 100 Bhusawal at Rs. 129, 200 Khandeish at Rs 125, 200 Junagadh at Rs. 123, 300 Indore at Rs. 129, 200 Julgaum at Rs. 124, 100 Khangaum at Rs. 128 1-2 per candy. Rs. 130 was quoted for "Good" Bhownugger, May delivery.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,154	bales.
Wheat	43,023	cwts.
Linseed	12,752	"
Rapeseed	19,963	"
Gingellyseed	4,204	"
Poppyseed	9,134	"
Groundnuts	590	"
Castorseed	4,496	"
Rice	4,103	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Shippers are reluctant to operate as they feel doubtful as to produce arriving to time owing to the present strike of railway signallers.

EXCHANGE.—Rates have continued at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce and the demand for Bank Paper was very limited, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 4 d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs ..... 1·09 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day, quotations were steady at an advance of 1-8 per cent., 101 7-16 being named for Money, and 101 9-16 for Account, for 3 1-2 per cents; Threes remained at 94 1-2.

SHARES are quiet, not to say dull. Some Mills are Rs. 20 higher, China Rs. 10; Manockjee Petit, Rs. 2 1-2; and New Benares Press, Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,287 1-2 per share.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Dragoman, 2,214 tons, Captain C Waters, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cardiff 12th April, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain H Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 6th May, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Rev Mr Henderson, Mrs Henderson and 3 children, Mr R Hiscop, 4 native gentlemen and 501 deck.

THE following is a list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice, per Austrian Lloyd's s s Maria Valerie, Captain A Fellner, sailing at 8-30 a.m., to-day, from Victoria Dock No. 3:—From Bombay—Mr and Mrs Berg, Mr and Mrs M Vain, Capt T Y Seadon, Mr Hubbe, Mr Spoddl, Mr A Carell, Mr C L Weber, and Mr J Stregl. From Karachi—Col and Mrs Mayne, Capt and Mrs Bertram, Miss Mayne, Mrs Advani, Mrs Montgomerie and child, and Col W Marriott Smith.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 9.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Kilwa	993	MacLean	P Gulf		M M & Co
H M S Sphinx		Phillips	Govt Dock		Royal Navy
Peshawar	2202	Vibert			P & O Co
Nasiri	912	Owen	Jedda		B & P S N Co
Caithness	2122	Proud			K N & Co
Bg County of Ayr	498	Walker			K N & Co
Gymeric	2598	Thomson			K N & Co
Culna	1463	Hill			M M & Co
Patrick Stewart		Tindall	Govt Dock		I G T Steamer
Bengal	2747	Lavehan	China		P & O Co
Khandalla	1316	Stewart	P Gulf		M M & Co
Investigator Henning			Govt Dock		R I M
Colobria	3421	Sheldrick			M M & Co
H Bolckow	699	Bennett			B A P S N Co
Dwarka	719	Livingstone			M M & Co
Ellora	1494	Robertson			M M & Co
Nairung	2382	Bullock			T M & Co
Habicht		Fitzobkhan			Captain
Cheybassa	1688	Metcalf			M M & Co
India	2591				M M & Co
Dragoman	2214	Waters			K N & Co
Kirkhill	2348	Duncan			K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Sultan	1781	Bohneach	Zanzibar	12-3	F Heyer
B	Hiroshima Maru	2036	Yoshigawa	Yokohama	18-5	N Y K
C	Annandale	2533	Milne	Kobe	11-5	N Kaisha
F	Egypt	4179	Langbourne	London	20-5	P & O Co
H & J	Bahaduri	823	Ahmed	M Goa	10-5	Sheprd & Co
K	Imaum	2706	Penbarthy	Amsterdam	11-5	K N & Co
L	Ile-de-Aee	373	S Ally	Maculla	12-5	A Munjee
M	Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden	13-5	P & O Co
N	Ile de la Reunion	2938	Peroo	Havre	12-5	K N & Co
O	Skuld	913	Alson	Genoa	12-5	A C Collora
P	Khalif	2219	Nash	Genoa	11-5	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Fakeer	Bhownagar		9-5	Sheprd & Co
Brahmani	574	Cassum	Mangalore		12-5	Do

30 Ton Crane.

Kola	493	Rickford				M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Matin	2433	Alekot	Hull	15-5	W & A G & Co
3	Singapore	2432	Pizarello	Genoa	25-5	F Baldwino
4	Montclair	2458	Owen	Hamburg	15-5	K N & Co
5	Buluwayo	3796	Cluine	Hull	20-5	W & A G & Co
7	City of Edinbrough	2060	Bailey	Karachi	10-5	P F & Co
8	M Valerie	2643	Fellner	Trieste	9-5	A L S N Co
9	Noramoora	3677	Jepson	Dunkirk	18-5	K N & Co
10	Haidon Hall	2677	Hood			K N & Co
12	Lyderawan	1797	Harway	Antwerp		K N & Co
13	Clan Forbes	1561	Barber			F M & Co
15	Selma	2231	Dowman	Trieste	12-5	Bombay Co
16	Londesborough	1931	Padgett	Antwerp	10-5	K N & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Goa	1903 tons gross	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·8s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·0s of Greenwich mean time.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Oceanien s	Schmitz	Shanghai, April 18.
9	Dragoman s	Waters	Cardiff, April 12.
	Pachumba s	Bamber	Karachi, May 6.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Abergeldie s	Murray	Hamburg.
	Vesna s	Hickford	Karachi, etc.
	Hermod s	Nielsen	Rangoon.
	Oceanien s	Schmitz	Marseille.

The steamer Maria Valerie, Captain Fellner, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Trieste via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Singapore, for Genoa, etc.

" Haidon Hall, for Antwerp and Karachi.

" Caithness, for Marseilles and Liverpool.

Barque County of Ayr, for Melbourne.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 22nd April, 1899, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	29,200	20	32,220
Or per mile of Railway	21	207	...	228
For previous 15 weeks of half year	47,121	3,40,435	1,658	3,89,214
Total for 16 weeks ...	50,121	3,69,635	1,678	4,21,434
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,201	37,018	44	40,262
Percnile of Ry do.	23	263	...	295
Total to corresponding date do.	40,407	3,94,695	2,126	4,37,228

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,073

Ditto to date ..... " 15,794

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASH—April 23, at Secunderabad, the wife of W Ash, Station Master, N G S Railway, of a daughter.

HOGAN—May 3, at Allahabad, the wife of R J Hogan, Postal Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

OLLENBACH—MOWLE—May 3, at the Union Chapel, Churrumtola Street, Calcutta, by the Rev Brockway, Ernest Charles Vonder Ullenbach, Survey of India, to Alberta Mowle, daughter of the late Richard Jeremiah Mowle, Bengal Pilot Service, and of Deal, Kent.

DEATHS.

CHINNAYYA—April 30, at Brucepettah, Bellary, Mrs A Chinnayya, widow of Mr S Chinnayya, late of the London Mission Society, aged 60 years.

FLANAGAN—May 2, at Harapenwally, Bellary District, of cholera, at the residence of Civil Apothecary E A D'Cruz, Mary Narsia, widow of the late J R Flanagan, of Aska Sugar Works.

HICKSON—April 28, at Putharjhora Tea Estate, W Dooars, John R Hickson, in his 46th year.

LEM—May 3, at the General Hospital, Madras, after a short illness, Walter John Lem, Driver-in-charge, M R C, Calicut, aged 38 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1899.

IF it be indeed true that Mr. Chamberlain has resolved to take a strong attitude towards the South African Republic, we may expect serious events. Some time has passed since regiments were sent from India and elsewhere to Natal at an hour's notice, and it was believed then that it was the intention of the Colonial Office to bring the questions pending with President Kruger's Government to an issue. What is certain is that a considerable number of troops sent to South Africa were echeloned in positions which would have facilitated operations alike in the Orange Free State and in the Transvaal. The two Boer Republics had entered into a defensive league, when the Jameson raid showed that Mr. Rhodes and the Forward School, of which he was the chief, were not restrained by any considerations of legality when it was a question of carrying out their policy of aggrandisement. The Transvaal can only be attacked on its Southern Frontier through the Orange Free State, which may be said to constitute the glacis of the Northern Republic. As military operations directed against both States would be certain to enlist the racial feeling of the Dutch population of the whole of South Africa, it was no doubt deemed politic to avoid precipitating a crisis until an understanding had been arrived at with Germany ensuring the neutrality of that Power. Such an understanding was effected some months since, and though the exact nature of the arrangement has not been disclosed, there is some reason to believe that in consideration of certain prospective advantages acquired by Germany with reference to the appropriation of Portuguese territory when the Court of Lisbon finds it necessary to sell her East African possessions, the Emperor William will abstain from telegraphing his sympathies with President Kruger, should new complications arise. That being the general political situation, we can understand the real meaning of the recrudescence of Uitlander grievances which have been occupying the attention of Pretoria and the Colonial Office for some months past. It is necessary to bear in mind that following close upon the conclusion of the secret understanding of the Foreign Office and the German Government, Mr. Cecil Rhodes has visited London and Berlin. He has had long interviews with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and the Emperor William. The Empire Builder and the Press have been silent as to what passed between him and the Colonial Secretary, but those who remember the evidence of certain important witnesses before the Parliamentary Inquiry into the circumstances preceding and attending the Jameson raid will not be in much doubt as to the scope and purpose of the meeting at the Colonial Office.

Mr. Rhodes' visit to the Chancellor of the Exchequer had for its object to induce Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to give an Imperial guarantee for the missing links of the Cape to Cairo Railway. It was not necessary to observe any secrecy about those negotiations, and there was none. Sir Michael was obdurate, and refused to guarantee the capital for a railway through a territory which has been authoritatively pronounced useless to any Power, and impracticable for railway or any other means of communication. Nothing disconcerted, Mr. Rhodes proceeded to Brussels, where he endeavoured to procure the co-operation of King Leopold, who is described by Mr. Stead as a man, shrewd as a Yankee and as keen as a Jew, and quite as smart at a bargain as Mr. Cecil Rhodes himself. He would let the railway and the telegraph be carried through the Congo State on one condition, namely, that the Bahr-el-Ghazel, part of which had been leased to him by Great Britain when France was expected to seize it, should now be handed over to the Congo State. This condition not being within Mr. Rhodes' power to grant, he went to Berlin. He had more than one interview with the Emperor, and discussed matters in a friendly spirit. The Emperor gave permission for the telegraph to be carried through German territory. The consideration of the railway is left to the future. German financiers, it is said, are willing to construct part of the line without a guarantee in consideration of the Berlin Government guaranteeing a line connecting the German territory with the sea. Mr. Rhodes may therefore plume himself on having achieved a diplomatic success in Germany. His chief apologist claims that "the re-vindication of his reputation implied by his reception in Berlin has not failed to have its effect in the Transvaal. The old President never put much stock in the Kaiser's support—'Never rust a boy whom his grandmother lays across her knee and slippers if he won't do what the old lady wants,'—but he is not blind to the significance of his rival's welcome by the German Emperor. Oom Paul made a speech at Heidelberg in the Transvaal (March 18) announcing that he had at last made up his mind to make various concessions to the claims of the Uitlanders." That is not altogether an ingenuous way of putting the matter. Long before the date mentioned the President had readily assented to the proposal of an influential Uitlander that he should endeavour to ascertain from the leaders of the foreign element what reforms they considered most desirable and how their claims might be reconciled with the security of the State. Those informal negotiations were carried on, it being agreed by both parties that they should be confidential. A long and ingenious misrepresentation of their scope was inserted simultaneously in the London *Times* and in the columns of the most violent of the organs representing the influences that had brought about the Jameson raid. This was resented by the Transvaal as a breach of faith, but the Government of the Republic stated that they were willing to assume that it was committed by a subordinate and that the leaders of the foreign mining element were not responsible for it. President Kruger in the middle of March announced that he had consulted the members of the Rand and that they were prepared to vote for the buying out of the concessionaires who have a monopoly of the supply of dynamite which they sell at an exorbitant price. The Government were also desirous of appointing a financial expert to advise with regard to fresh taxation. They would also give preferential rights to the holders of land to obtain underground mining rights at a valuation. The rights of citizenship would be granted to foreigners after nine years' residence instead of fourteen years, as at present, the nine years to be still further reduced if the proposed reduction worked satisfactorily.

The reply to this has been a petition to the Queen of 21,000 Uitlanders, praying her Majesty to redress their grievances. The Colonial Secretary has given his opinion that the concessions offered are either illusory, or not of the slightest value. The scandalous legislation which makes the orderly and industrious natives of India outlaws and pariahs in Natal was not illusory, and therefore Mr. Chamberlain declining to use his veto, sanctioned it without a wry face. The right of British subjects to live and trade in all parts has been insolently set aside, and the Colonial Secretary acquiesces in the outrage, refusing to use the constitutional power, vested in his office, to prevent it. There is one measure for Natal and quite another for the Transvaal. It will be remembered that some time before the abortive raid that ended so disastrously, a similar petition was sent to London which made a great impression upon public opinion, but when it was found that amongst the signatures were those of the Emperor William, Prince Bismarck, President Kruger, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Jack the Ripper, and many other notable personages, it was withdrawn from public view, and nothing was heard of the Uitlanders' grievances until the raid, and Mr. Austen's poem about girls with the golden hair in the golden city, and the Kaiser's telegram gave them a new importance. It will be interesting to see whether the organisers of this new petition will have profited by the bitter experience of their predecessors who sent the petition to the Colonial Office in 1895. Reuter informs us that 9,000 Uitlanders have signed a petition, stating that they are not oppressed or ill-treated, and are on the whole satisfied with the *status quo*. That, we have reason to believe, is the opinion of the business men of Johannesburg who would give a good deal to be delivered from the Mother Cary's chickens, the baleful harbingers of storm and trouble.

THE Government of India and the Bombay Government are believed to be paying particular attention to the strike of signallers on the G. I. P. Railway. The Government of India immediately issued instructions to the Post and Telegraph departments to give all the assistance possible to the Railway company so as to minimise the inconvenience arising from the dislocation of traffic. The military authorities promptly placed a considerable number of signallers at the disposal of the company. It has been supposed in some quarters that the Government are disposed to suspect a political motive for the strike, the head-quarters of which is in Poona, the great majority of the signallers being Brahmins. The memorial or ultimatum addressed to the Agent of the company was signed by 802 signallers and deputy station-masters and relief clerks, of whom 740 are Brahmins. This, taken in connection with the fact that the strike began on Saturday afternoon, immediately preceding the three executions of Brahmins convicted of the murder of Mr. Rand, Lieutenant Ayerst, and the Dravid brothers, is in some quarters held to be a link in the chain of circumstances that seem to point to a political motive for the strike. There is, however, good reason for suspending our judgment on this point. It is certain that the signallers have been discontented with their lot for at least two years past. They have complained that while their work has become more onerous owing to the increase of traffic on the G. I. P. Railway, their pay and batta have not been increased. Indeed, it is part of their case that both have been reduced. But as this allegation has been positively denied by the Railway authorities, all that can be affirmed is that the signallers rightly or wrongly believe that they are overworked and underpaid. They held aloof from the strike of the guards in January 1897, a fact which is remembered for them now, when the guards in their turn remain neutral. The complete success scored by the guards two years and three months ago, may well account for the determination of the signallers to resort to the same coercive measure to improve their position. With these incentives to combined action, it is not necessary to seek for political motives for a strike. They have over-reached themselves by the peremptory terms in which they called upon the Railway authorities to concede unreasonable and wholly inadmissible demands as the alternative to a strike at a few hours' notice. They are now setting public opinion against them by continuing to subordinate the interests of passengers and traders to their own. It is preposterous to ask for an eight hours' day for signallers, whose work at most of the stations is of the lightest description. Even the most advanced trades-unionists in England have not yet improved upon the eight hours' demand, which when pressed unduly, brought about a lock-out that cost the strikers six months' semi-starvation and a complete defeat. The claim for a day's holiday in each week will secure the sympathy of the pronounced Sabbatarian, but it is strange that Brahmins should ask for the Christian Sabbath. The demand that every signaller of fifteen years' service should have the option of declining to go on relief duty is unreasonable and impracticable, especially in view of the demand that every employe shall be relieved once a week, and that his day's work should be limited to eight hours.

THE plague returns furnished to the Government of India for the week ending 7th instant show only 1,137 deaths in Bombay Presidency; Bombay City having 319 and Karachi City 199. The Madras Presidency reports 16 deaths; Anantapur district having two, Kurnool two, North-Arcot five, and Salem seven. Mysore State reports 53 deaths; Kolar Gold Fields returning 37 and Mysore City sixteen. Hyderabad State reports four deaths, all in the Linsugar district. The Central Provinces report three deaths, all in Nagpur City. Punjab reports 18 deaths, all in Jullundar district. Bengal reports 100 deaths; Calcutta returning 83, Howrah district 16, and Saran district one. Assam, Rajputana, and Baluchistan return clean sheets. The Bombay Plague Commissioner's return closes with Friday evening last, and gives a total of 1,441 attacks and 1,162 deaths—decreases of 387 and 82, showing that the type is growing milder more quickly than the number of attacks diminish. Poona City returns smaller figures, while Karachi remains practically where it did. Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Khandesh, Kanara, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Bhor and Savanur return clean bills, whilst substantial decreases are reported from Kaira, Broach, Thana district, where the improvement is most marked, Kolaba and Cutch. A heavy increase is recorded at Satara, the totals having gone up from 38 and 22 to 70 and 62, whilst higher figures are also reported by Kolhapur and Hyderabad (Sind) district.

THE success of Colonel Evatt's column on the Nile is a happy sequel to the events chronicled in the recently published Parliamentary paper. Kabarega's people have been defeated, and in addition to this both Kabarega and his far more culpable associate, M'wanga, have been taken prisoners. It is not long since M'wanga, who has been a source of incalculable trouble for years, was deposed by Major Macdonald, and his son appointed regent. A wily old villain who embraced Christianity and threw it off half-a-dozen times to serve his own ends, last year openly joined Kabarega, who has become a perfect terror in the remoter region of British East Africa, and the two have given the expeditions operating there far more trouble than they anticipated. In November, at Nakwai, it will be remembered, Captain Kirkpatrick, D. S. O., and seven men were treacherously murdered by the natives. Major Macdonald meted out severe punishment in Nakwai, and attributed these treacherous murders by the previously friendly people of Nakwai to the influence of Kabarega's people, their late enemies in Uganda, who after their defeat by Lieutenant-Colonel Martyr's force, on August 4, apparently retired eastward into the Umiro country. It is to be hoped that now these two firebrands are in the hands of Colonel Evatt, he will give them short shrift. Only by the effectual removal of these two troublesome chiefs can the peace of Uganda be assured.

ON account of the Mohurrum the men of the Colaba Garrison, those on duty excepted, are prohibited from going beyond the north of a line drawn from Church Gate Station through the Town Hall to the Harbour from the 11th to the 21st instant, both days inclusive.

MAJOR PRIESTLY, Commanding the 42nd Gurkhas at Shillong, died on Friday morning of pulmonary disease.

MR. DOBBIE, Deputy Comptroller-General, has been granted privilege leave for three months from 2nd June. Mr. Ray will officiate.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PEARS, who shortly returns from furlough, will officiate as resident at Gwalior *vice* Colonel Newill, granted leave.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th April 1899 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1898 of 54,053 maunds and Rs. 50,810 in the earnings.

MAJOR H. M. TAYLOR, D. S. O., 30th Madras Infantry, obtains command of that regiment, vice Lieutenant Colonel Cook.

MAJOR T. QUIN, from the 3rd Sikhs, is appointed to the command of the 35th Sikhs in place of Colonel Goldney, who is giving up the regiment.

UP to April 29th the aggregate increase of traffic receipts on the Indian Midland Railway for the current year as compared with last year amounted to Rs. 3,20,584.

A LONG memorandum by the Board of Agriculture stating the conditions to be observed for the importion of dogs into Great Britain, is published in the Home Department of the "Gazette of India."

CAPTAIN CURTIS, Political Agent in Malwa, is posted as Political Agent at Thal Chotiali, *vice* Captain Showers, who moves on to Zhob in place of Captain MacDonald, proceeding on six months leave.

IT is understood that Colonel Baden Powell, who was nominated for the command of the Sirhind district, is to remain in charge of his regiment, the 5th Dragoon Guards, as his services cannot be well spared therefrom.

LENGTHY conditions under which dogs may be taken Home are published in an Army Order, and the Commander-in-Chief directs General officers to take steps to ensure their being made generally known.

MAJOR ROSS, I. M. S., who has been associated with Dr. Manson in his researches into the micro-organism of malarial fevers, has been appointed Lecturer on Tropical Diseases in the School of Tropical Medicine which was opened at Liverpool on the 22nd April.

ANOTHER of the men of "Kitchener's school" is coming to India, though in Colonel Hector Macdonald's case it is to re-visit the scenes of former achievements as it was in the Afghan War that he won his commission. He succeeds Sir William Symons, transferred from the Sirhind district to Natal.

THE change in the date fixed for the State Ball at Simla from Thursday June 1st to the Monday preceding, may be considered as the particular and spontaneous act of Lady Curzon. Her Excellency had come to know that there would be an inrush of visitors on short leave to Simla during the preceding week, many of whom might have to turn back before the evening of the ball under the date originally settled. And rather than that this should be, it was decided forthwith that the Viceregal arrangements should be modified.

THE Public Works Department is in a position to estimate that within the next three years the Native States of India will have constructed 1,100 miles of new railway lines of all gauges at a total cost of 375 lakhs. Among the States taking part in this development are Kashmir, Jhind and Malar Kotla in the Punjab, Baroda and Gwalior in Central India, Jeypur and Jodhpur in Rajputana, Hyderabad and Mysore in the Deccan, and Travancore and Cochin in the extreme South of India, besides others. The mere enumeration shows how universally the impetus has extended over the face of the Empire, and how the India of the Rajas is no longer content to stand aside from the work of development, but is keenly alive to all its advantages present and prospective.

"AN India expert," writing to the *Financial News*, alludes to the projected sale of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to a private Company, and has "heard it stated in influential quarters that the money to be obtained for the shares in this railway, which will probably amount to somewhere between £5,000,000 and £10,000,000 will probably be utilised by the Government as a nucleus for a gold reserve for the purpose of securing the convertibility of the rupee." On the other hand the *Sunday Special*, which it may be remembered was the first in the field with a summary of the Government of India's currency proposals, thinks it safe to assume that the Commission will report against the immediate adoption of the gold standard. In any case that will be the final result of its investigations, though there may be two separate reports by the Commission. Clearly nothing certain regarding the recommendations of the Commission has yet leaked out in "City" circles.

SOME of the native inhabitants of Calcutta and the suburbs have submitted a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, concerning the dharamsala which the Mysore Government intended to build on the bank of Tolly's Nullah in Kalighat, close to the burning ghat, to perpetuate the memory of the late Maharaja of Mysore, who died in Calcutta and was cremated at that ghat. A site was selected, and an attempt made to acquire the necessary land through Calcutta Municipality, but owing to the objection of the local Government that the dharamsala would be dangerous to the cause of peace and security, the project was abandoned. The memorialists deplore this result as it deprives them of what they say would have been an unmixed benefit to the locality particularly to the poorer class of pilgrims who in large numbers annually visit the shrine and say that if the object and scope of proposed dharamsala were properly represented, His Honor will agree with them in thinking that a dharamsala promotes the cause of peace and order no less than the objects of philanthrophy. The proposed dharamsala would contain about ten rooms for travellers and at no time would the number of inmates exceed thirty or forty. There would be no chance of there being any faction or animosities as every one would be compelled to leave at the end of three days. Besides by gathering the foreign element of the locality in one centre it would enable the police to exercise a more effective control over them.

THE report of the Homœopathic Medical School, Calcutta, for the year 1898-99 states: With the closing of the century, this School of Medicine enters into its eighteenth year of existence. The plague scare at the beginning of the last summer session did not interfere much with the working of the School. Among the applicants for admission were a lady pupil of the Bombay Grant Medical College, having matriculated from the Allahabad University, and one hailing from Goa. Like preceding years, the School had to refuse admission to some female students for want of special accommodation. Among the admitted pupils, many were passed in the First Arts examination of the Calcutta University, some from the local Medical College and Schools, a dozen Maharattas, among the latter a qualified one from the Bombay side, and also a few from the Central Provinces, Berar, Upper Provinces and the Native State of Kohlapore. From the local Presidency, Calcutta stands highest, and then come Howrah, Burdwan, Hugli, Pubna followed by twenty other districts sending students to the school. Among the licentiates twenty-six in number duly qualified last year. Mr. Monohor Nath Razdan in the Punjab and Pundit Vishnu Bapurdikar in Bombay are doing well in their respective Provinces. One licentiate Kally Dass Sirkar has been fortunate enough to get in Raj service at Mallapur in the Sitapur district in Oudh. It is contemplated to open the new session of 1900 in January, instead of in June, and continue it till the end of March. Summer term as usual will begin in June. This change will be only for the coming year. The post graduate lectures delivered for the first time last session, were attended by practitioners living in Calcutta and the suburbs.

THE great Fair Bawa Farid, which is annually held in the town of Pak Pattan in the Montgomery District, commences, says the Lahore paper, on the 12th instant. It is held in honour of the famous saint, Farid-ud-din, surnamed Shakar Ganj, or sugar-store, from the fact that his body had become so pure by continual fasting, that whatever was put into his mouth, even earth and stones, was instantly changed into sugar. His shrine is deemed one of the holiest in the country, and its sanctity is acknowledged far beyond the boundaries of India. It is visited by pilgrims from Afghanistan and even Central Asia; and on the occasion of a fair, the average attendance is estimated at from fifty to sixty thousand persons. The festival lasts five days, from the 1st to the 5th day of Muharram, and the principal ceremony is reserved for the last day. It consists merely of passing through an opening made in a wall adjoining the shrine, measuring 5 feet by 2½ and called "The Gate of Paradise." Whoever between noon and night is able to pass through this opening, is assured of Paradise; and when there are fifty thousand others striving for all they are worth to pass through at the same time the accomplishment requires a tenacity of purpose deserving of the reward. It may be assumed that adequate precautions against plague will be enforced by the authorities at the time of the fair.

THE "Peterburgskiya Viedomosti," the organ of Prince Ukhtomsky, publishes two articles on the relations between Great Britain and Russia in Asia. In the one, the journal strongly opposes all idea of an arrangement with Great Britain for the partition of China between the two Powers, and declares that Russia should firmly uphold the integrity of the Chinese Empire. The writer adds that if the idea of partition should nevertheless eventually prevail among the Great Powers of Europe and the United States, such partition must be among all, and not only between Great Britain and Russia. In the second article the "Peterburgskiya Viedomosti" attacks its contemporary, the "Novoe Vremya," for opposing the junction of the Russian Central Asian railways with the Indian system, and proceeds to express an earnest hope that Great Britain and Russia may abandon their mutual distrust and combine their efforts in Asia to solve the problems of civilisation. Foremost among their labours to this end, adds the journal, should be the connection of the Indian and Russian railway systems by way of Orenburg, Tashkend, Samar

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

THE TWO CHIEF LEADERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Despatches from Uganda report that Colonel Evatt attacked and routed Kabarega's followers to the east of the Nile, on the 9th April, killing three hundred of the enemy.

Kabarega, who was severely wounded, and M'wanga were both taken prisoners.

Colonel Evatt's losses were slight.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE TRANSVAAL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN DISCLOSES NOTHING.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Commander Bethell asked Mr. Chamberlain if he would make a statement regarding the so-called crisis with the Transvaal.

Mr. Chamberlain declined to make any announcement on the situation, and thought it unnecessary to notice all the rumours that are current.

SECRET MEETINGS OF THE VOLKSRAADS.

By request of President Kruger both the Transvaal Volksraads have met in secret session.

A BISHOP CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL LIBEL.

Bishop Tugwell, in charge of the diocese of Equatorial Africa, has been committed for trial, but admitted to bail, at Lagos, on a charge of criminal libel on the Europeans of the west coast of Africa.

The libel consists in his having written to the "Times" that 75 per cent. of the European residents died from the effects of drink.

INDIAN MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Colonel Long, Commanding the Egyptian Artillery, has been appointed to serve in India.

THE INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES.

LONDON, MAY 9,

A bluebook has been issued containing the correspondence on the Countervailing Sugar Duties question.

A despatch from Lord Elgin to Lord George Hamilton, dated 5th May 1898, discountenanced the imposition of countervailing duties because it was only the refiners, not the producers, who suffered by the imports of sugar into India.

A despatch from Lord George Hamilton to the present Viceroy, dated 26th January, enclosed a letter from Mr. Chamberlain, who strongly supported the exemption of Mauritius sugars from the Indian Customs duties, as otherwise that Colony would be ruined.

The "Daily News" says that the bluebook shows that Mr. Chamberlain was at the bottom of the business, and that the Bill was not passed for the benefit of India.

The "Standard" considers that the bluebook justifies the countervailing duties imposed by India.

THE SPLIT IN THE LIBERAL CAMP.

It is reported that Sir W. Harcourt, at a private dinner given by the Welsh members, declared that the Liberal party deserved to be destroyed if it accepted Lord Rosebery's speech, which wiped out the whole heritage left by Mr. Gladstone.

TURKISH EXTORTION.

A British note to the Porte protests against the extortion of the authorities at Hedjaz on Indian pilgrims.

CHITRAL DEFENCES.

TWO HUNDRED LEVIES TO BE RAISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

The raising of two hundred Chitral levies under the existing tribal system has been sanctioned in connection with the new arrangements for holding Chitral.

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES.

Lieutenants Barclay, 20th Bombay Infantry, and Quin, 1st Punjab Infantry, have been selected for employment with the Protectorate native levies in British South Africa, vice Major Baker and Captain Fagan.

THE NATAL COMMAND.

Major-General Symons leaves Umballa, to-day, for Bombay, whence he proceeds to assume the Natal Command; Colonel Alexander, 16th Bengal Cavalry, meanwhile officiating temporarily at Umballa.

THE ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

FIVE YEARS' TIME SANCTIONED.

Yesterday's mail brought official sanction from home to the five years' Indian tour for the Army Veterinary Department. This matter is now, therefore, definitely settled.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Lambert, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Poona Circle, returns from leave to England on the 20th instant. Captain Anderson, who has been officiating for him, then proceeds home on one year's furlough.

Lieutenant Orr, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, has obtained six months' extension of leave at home.

Second Lieutenant M. A. Hamer, Unattached List, is posted to the 29th Bombay Infantry.

Captain P. G. Grant and Lieutenant C. J. Heath, R. E.'s revert to the Home Establishment, while Lieutenant T. Gracay is transferred from the Military Works to the North-Western Railway.

The Government of India have approved of the adoption of khaki-coloured great coats and capes for the Native Infantry in place of grey cloth hitherto used. All renewals, therefore, will henceforth be of khaki-coloured cloth.

THE PENANG VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, MAY 9.

A special telegram to the "Singapore Free Press," dated Penang, April 26, says:—A successful meeting of those interested in the Volunteer movement in Penang has been held in the Town Hall. The movement is well supported, and the list closes on May 1st.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

A telegram to Singapore from Hongkong, dated April 26, says:—In addition to an indemnity of 1,200,000 taels, the French demand forty square miles of territory outside Chungking in satisfaction for the claims of the French Government for the destruction of the French missions.

THE RANGOON BOILER EXPLOSION.

TWO MORE DEATHS.

RANGOON, MAY 8.

Two more men have died from injuries received in the recent boiler explosion, making seven in all.

BITTEN BY A RABID DOG.

Inspector Oxlade, of the Railway Police, has been sent to the Pasteur Institute, having been bitten by a rabid dog.

THE COMMISSIONER OF RANGOON POLICE.

It is officially announced that the first Police Commissioner of Rangoon, under the New Act, will be Mr. McDonnell, present Superintendent of the Rangoon Police. The pay of the post is Rs. 1,200, rising to Rs. 1,500, per month.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

The trial of Private Horricks, West Kent Regiment, on a charge of outraging an old Burmese woman, opened at the Rangoon Sessions, to-day. It is alleged that a number of soldiers of the regiment were concerned in the outrage, but the accused was the only one arrested. The Burmese community is much excited over the case, and have briefed counsel to watch it. The trial will probably last three days, as the number of witnesses for the prosecution and defence is very large.

DEATH OF A POONA MISSIONARY.

POONA, MAY 9.

The Rev. J. Small, one of the oldest missionaries of the Free Church of Scotland in India, died at Poona, this morning. He had been ailing some few days, and his wife was telegraphed for from Mahableshwar. He succumbed to failure of the heart's action. His loss is deeply regretted by all classes of society at Poona.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia, arrived here yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orissa, left here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer India arrived this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning

HONGKONG, MAY 9.

The P. and O. steamer Nankin from Bombay arrived here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 1-4.
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115¼.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	67 1-8.
Bar Silver	28 3-16

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	9
B Mandvi, Chaukia, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	5	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbarwada	6	6	32
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	7	15
E Mazgaon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	17	3	29
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	4	13
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	21	30
Total	42	49	172
Total plague deaths to date	45,525	39,925	
Same date last year	47	13	79

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, Special Plague Medical Officer, commenting on the reports of the week ending April 29, writes:—There is a decided drop in the rate of mortality from plague this week. The number of admissions from relapsing fever contains the same. A large number of people living in the private camps have left. The number of persons remaining in the private health camp is 2,854.

BANDORA.

There were 3 attacks and 2 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Tuesday.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 5th May were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	407	334
Karachi	277	208
Poona	51	51
Districts.		
Ahmednagar	3	2
Kaira	53	47
Broach	3	3
Surat	8	5
Thana	58	51
Nasik	21	17
Hyderabad	16	9
Poona	3	1
Karachi	1	1
Satara	70	62
Ratnagiri	32	23
Sholapur	2	2
Kolaba	49	37
Bijapur	3	2
Dharwar	29	15
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	36	36
Kolhapur	58	52
Janjira	1	1
Cutch	201	154
Savantvadi	1	0
Aundh	3	2
Total	1,441	1,162
Week ending April, 28th	1,628	1,244
Total to date	255,128	202,078

A JUROR'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Assessor," should have included jurors in his complaint regarding harsh treatment and unnecessary detention at the Sessions Court, Ahmedabad. As to harsh treatment, the representation made to the Judge by the local bar seems to have ended in smoke. As to unnecessary detention, I can say from personal experience that I have cooled my heels for hours together, only to be told by the Judge on his arrival that I must attend again on a future date. Some of the jurors are mill engineers, and considering the stringent provisions of section 6, clause (d) of the Boilers Act, which directs that "it shall not be lawful for the owner of any boiler to work the same or permit the same to be worked at any time except whilst he has in his employ as engineer, in direct and immediate management and charge thereof, a person who is fit and proper person to manage and be in charge of the same. Mill engineers, at least, should, I think, be not detained so long in court. I may add in justice to Mr. Moriarty and to Mr. Knight that there is no cause of complaint whatsoever against them either as regards unnecessary detention or as regards harsh or unkind treatment, and that both these gentlemen have made themselves very popular in this part of the country.—Yours, &c.,

A JUROR.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.

SIR A. SULLIVAN'S REMINISCENCES.

"ROBESPIERRE"

LONDON, APRIL 21.

THE exhibitions of the new English Art Club are always interesting—and for several reasons. The average is high, the show is small, and it is a show of art rather than of manufacture. The men are in earnest, and this fact tends to eliminate the conventional from their output. There are very few pictures here that are ambitious, and not many that are failures. The painters seem to have worked with definite purpose. One of the most ambitious of the canvases, "Love and the Student," is one of the few failures. From the point of interest the space it occupies is a blank on the wall. The student in shadow near an electric machine, looks like a broken-hearted conjuror. Some debris at his side, though it catches the light, is so painted as to convey no idea but glitter; the girl's means of advance are almost a mystery. Landscape is always well represented at this exhibition. There are pictures one admires for their beauty, and others for the soundness of their art. Amongst the latter, Professor Brown's "Teme Valley" and "A Shropshire Pastoral" rank high. Both of them are well composed, and have the qualities of dignity and style. The "Teme Valley," with its well-chosen and well-perspectived sky, the anatomy of the landscape is well made out, the effect of distance, and of distance seen from a height, admirably given, and the values well observed. In the other picture, No. 64, the composition is more studied, and the colour finer. Much more realistic is Mr. Mark Fisher's "Swineherd," in which the feeling of distance is given, both in the hollow over-arching sky and in the wide country side stretching away to a remote horizon. The pigs in the foreground, though happily grouped, are not very sympathetically, painted and the whole impression of the picture is of unpleasant colour. Mr. Russell's work shows considerable versatility in subject, or, at least, in choice of subject. But he is strangly unequal in almost all his exhibits, in some passages so capable, in others so unaccountably defective. Thus, in his portrait of Mrs. Hugh Bryan, the bust is admirable, well-modelled, and soundly painted, but the drawing of the face, with the receding chin, is far from satisfactory. In "The Picnic," No, 128, the grouping is excellent. All the white dresses are brought together by the white of the tablecloth, the child to the left, with reflections of light on the toned dress, is very happily treated, but the prominent figure, the standing figure, is stiff and wooden. Again, in "The Woodlanders," the sky is airy, luminous, and of quite beautiful colour, and the tall trees that rise up into it painted with knowledge and feeling, but there the attraction of the picture ends.

Quite a perfect little landscape is Mr. Arthur Tomson's "Pinner Hill," at once decorative and aerial the figure under the tree and the sheep in the gentle shadow, and the dip of the ground and sweep of it away to the far hill all given with feeling and truth. Scarcely such praise is due to Mr. Francis Bate's "Pond at Dunaden," with its spotty figures and over-insistent background. There is a moonlight effect by Mr. Rothenstein (No. 112), very simple, very impressive, in its broad masses, the solemnity of moonlight well given, and the mysteriousness of it well suggested by the figure of the nun moving in the shadow. It reminds one of J. F. Millet, but has its own note of originality. Mr. Moffat Lindner, in "Haife Sands," repeats himself a little: the sunshine on the sandy dune gives him pleasent colour, but the effect is a little hard, a little ceramic. To female studies—they have scarcely the individuality of portraits—by Mr. Wilson Steer are more worthy of his reputation than his landscape work this year. In "Carmina" the pose, or, rather, the suggested pose, for the draughtmanship is not quite academic, is graceful and easy, and the momentary, the almost fugitive, expression in the face is well suggested. The girl sits by the fire—at least, the flicker of firelight is on her—pensive, or perhaps about to speak. The uncertain expression was the difficulty, and it has been met. "Aminta" (No. 74) has not quite the same interest or the same distinction. The pose is easy, but not wholly graceful; the shadows come too close and the shadow on the forehead is unaccountably hot. There are but few sea-pieces in the Exhibition.

Messrs. Agnew and Sons have elected to form an exhibition wholly of engravings and chiefly of portraits. Moreover, they have, by that "good management" which supplements, if it does not in fact occasion "good luck," made so large a collection of works after two masters, only that it would seem as though nothing more translated from Romney or from Gainsborough, could be forthcoming. A few engravings after Hoppner are on one screen, and they are good, but his art, as well as that of those who transmit it, pales beside the splendid series of mezzotints, with here and there a print in stipple, after portraits that are Romney's masterpieces, and of portraits or rural figure pictures by Gainsborough. There are female beauties, both private and professional; divines, legal luminaries, royalty, bluff sea captains, literary lights, actors, and other men of note in the latter end of the past century, and they are seen in the work after famous British artists, by engravers who are scarcely likely ever to be equalled in the future. The collection has extra worth, because several of the impressions are of scarce, and even of rare states of the plate. One indeed, that of "Mrs. Sheridan," engraved by Dupont, is understood to be the only copy extant, with the exception of one trial proof. The same engraver is seen at his best in another Gainsborough, that of three Royal Princesses, and the plate, uncut and in fine condition, is a remarkably fine one. Then from originals by Gainsborough there is "Georgina Duchess of Devonshire," the lovely lady at whose bright eyes an admiring Irish elector said he could light his pipe, the engraving being by Bartolozzi's pupil and Hoppner's nephew, H. Meyer, and there is an extremely scarce impression from J. R. Smith's copper of "Miss Coghlan." But to see at his best this first rate engraver, who got so much colour into his plates, and was so felicitious in bringing out all the delicate, yet brilliant, qualities, of Mezzo, as well as in rendering the style of the painters, we must turn to the wall and screen bearing Romney s.

Sir Arthur Sullivan hopes to be in London again next week, in which event he will conduct his new half-forgotten symphony at the Crystal Palace, where it was first produced 33 years ago. We hear, and hope it is true, that Sir Arthur is about to publish his musical reminiscences. If these contain half the good stories in his repertory, they promise to be very interesting reading. Sir Arthur will, we are informed, contribute the subject matter, although the actual writing of the volume will be entrusted to a more experienced literary hand.

The very sensible wedding present, given by the eminent tenor, Mr. Lloyd, to his daughter was a house and grounds, together with about £1,200 worth of furniture and fitments. No doubt the matter is of personal, rather than of public interest; but it is here recorded for the special behoof of marriageable young people of either sex, and as an encouragement to their parents to go and do likewise.

Mr. Lloyd himself will this year spend his first summer holiday at Mayfield, the estate in Sussex which he has just purchased. It is a fine old place, within an easy walking distance, that is to say, some seven or eight miles, of Tunbridge Wells, and although in fairly good repair, it is practically in the same state as it was in the early years of the Hanoverian succession. Here the great English tenor proposes to live after his final retirement, in the autumn of next year, and, like M. Paderewski, he hopes to breed some prize cattle. Except as to the Patti concerts, Mr. Lloyd will probably make but few public appearances between now and August, but during the coming autumn and winter his farewell tour will occupy him almost nightly.

There will, as we ventured some time ago to prophesy, be no opera season at Drury-lane this summer, for although it seems its projectors had paid for the option of taking the house, and had also secured a contract from Signor Tamagno the tenor, the matter fell through. The rumour that Mr. Collins insisted upon impossible terms is, however, quite baseless. He, of course, stipulated for the usual deposit on account of rent and theatre alterations, and he likewise exercised that which, considering the fate of some former operatic enterprises, will be generally considered a very wise and prudent discretion in providing that a moderate sum should be deposited in the bank to cover artists' salaries. This provison in Russia is a law.

We learn from a sure source that despite many rumours to the contrary, Dr. Richter does intend to fulfil his promise to conduct this year, at Manchester, both the Halle and the Gentlemen's Concerts. In order not to interfere with these arrangements, Mr. Vert has generously volunteered to forego his Richter orchestral tour and the offer has been accepted. The Richter London Concerts, both in the summer and the autumn, will, however, take place as announced.

In the annals of the Lyceum Saturday evening must inevitably hold a conspicuous and distinguished position. Three separate reasons render this certain, any one of which would alone be sufficient to lend brilliancy and lustre to the occasion. The reappearance of our leading actor and manager at the theatre in which his best energies and talent have for so many years been devoted to the service of the public may be noted first. But that is a circumstance, however significant in itself, of no unusual occurence. The circumstances under which Sir Henry Irving makes that reappearance are, notwithstanding, exceptional. Struck down by serious illness in the midst of a prosperous tour, he was forced to abandon his carefully prepared plans, and for a long period to withdraw entirely from his professional labours. With what anxiety playgoers awaited the bulletins giving news of his progress towards convalescence no one requires to be reminded; nor how eagerly they looked forward to the moment when the opportunity would be afforded them of extending to him a royal welcome.

Here, then, were two excellent reasons for Saturday night's enthusiasm. But a third was to be found in the fact that the occasion brought forth a play written by a dramatist who, in certain respects, has no living rival. And in saying this we do not seek to derogate in the very least from the reputation of any English playwright. But it has to be remembered that, for a period which covers nearly the entire life of, let us say, Mr. Pinero, Sardou has flooded the world with the results of his vivid imagination, varying from the lightest comedy to the most powerful drama, and that no modern writer for the stage has in the aggregate accomplished so much as he in respect either of quantity or quality. Individual efforts may occasionally have risen to a higher level, but in point of sustained endeavour the palm must be awarded to the famous French dramatist.

The third factor calculated to give interest and poignancy to Saturday night's ceremony lies, therefore, in the circumstance that the play chosen for Sir Henry's return had been specially devised for him by the author of "Les Pattes de Mouches," "La Tosca," and "Fedora," and that London playgoers were to be afforded the first opportunity of judging its merits—a fact almost, although not quite, unique in the theatrical history of the past forty years. The experiment was, in a sense, a daring one, inasmuch as the author had avowedly no personal acquaintance with the style, manner, and peculiarities of the actor for whom he was writing.

Happily, complete success has fully justified the confidence placed in him; the production of "Robespierre" proves conclusively that Sardou, by some means, known alone to himself, has been able to gauge to a nicety, not only the requirements and talent of Sir Henry Irving but also the tastes of the English public. In "Robespierre" are combined all the elements that make for prosperity; a spectacle well-nigh phenomenal in its splendour and its brilliancey; a story forcible, pathetic, and enthralling; a central figure so designed as to arouse and hold the attention of the spectator with a vice-like tenacity, a series of thrilling and stimulating pictures of a period which in its ruthless ferocity and inhuman cruelty has few parallels. A combination so comprehensive and appealing could not obviously fail of its effect.

NOTES FROM COONOOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MAY 5.

WE have at last emerged from cloud-land. The sun is shining nobly, drying up damp corners, and the flowers are holding up their heads again, and we all say, now, life is really worth living in such a perfect climate. The heavy rain of last month, in spite of its dreariness, has freshened up the country, and the waterfalls and rivulets add greatly to the charm of the scenery. Coonoor reminds one of North Wales, the distant hills in the evening light looking like purple grousing moors, and the splashing of water on all sides rushing down the khuds lends reality to the thought, helped on, as it is, by the sweet notes of thrush and black bird singing in every bush as we pass along. The roads are in fair order, but bikes are not of much use here. One cannot ride any distance on account of the hills, and we are obliged to confess to ourselves that it's more like taking the machine out for a walk, yet one has many a lovely spin (spill?) down the inclines. Two venturesome damsels coasted in from Khodagiri, the other morning, a run of twelve miles, returning there the following day. It must have been stiff ankle work the whole way back. Khodagiri is a health resort, and at the present time boasts of eighty women visitors and five men!! It is a more bracing place than Coonoor, higher and not so shut in by forest, but it is still in its infancy, possessing only one hotel and a few houses. I don't even think they have started a poll tax yet. Here in Coonoor every visitor pays a rupee per mensem for each servant, also there are bicycle and dog taxes—all payable per *calendar* month,—so that the visitor who may arrive in the middle of a month and stays there has to pay four months' taxes! This is somewhat rough on the stranger. On inquiring from the collecting peon whether the Municipality did not intend taxing our food and drink, he said that the Government must be approached on that subject. The English-speaking native here surprises one at first, but is to my mind a distinct advantage. The people seem more studious and intelligent in this part of the Empire, and one is quite struck by the sight of even bullock cart drivers reading and studying hard by the roadside as they rest their animals, and so interested that they do not even raise their eyes as one goes bye. Tamil is the language spoken by the very common folk. Few English speak it, as it is considered a trifle low to do so, but I am picking up a little myself daily. It's a curious gutteral lingo, and not difficult, *e.g.*, "shut the door" is "cut the way short" (this is of course anglicized Tamil), and "Bother-im-Pa" means "take care." The Mulians are also of an extremely sporting nature, patronizing race meetings, and I am told that the number of relatives that die and require burying, when the Wellington races take place, is surprising. One lady told her household, that if they would promise not to kill off any more relations they might go to Wellington on the "Cup" day. They quite grasped the situation and were satisfied, and joyfully tramped forth in their very best bibs and tuckers, from headman to cowboy, when the time came. The club is the chief pleasure resort of an evening, well situated, with good tennis courts and open air badminton. Pleasant drinks, not all alcoholic, with plenty of society if you be of a sociable kind and require a tonic of this sort. The climate is that of a mild English—neither too hot nor too cold, the days and nights equable and fresh. The one great drawback in my humble opinion is the want of a good water-supply, with seemingly any amount of limpid streams all round. Yet one has to put up with mud baths and much difficulty in obtaining sufficient clear water to wash one's face in, and it is to be hoped that when the railway is opened, bringing an increasing number of visitors, that something may be done to remedy this evil.

SEVERAL appointments have lately been made in the chief commands of the Italian Army. General Ferrero, lately ambassador in London, has been appointed to the 3rd Corps, Milan, replacing General Bava Beccaris, who has reached the limit of age, and General Rugiu to the 2nd Corps, Alessandria. General Mortigliengo, commanding the Alessandria division, has been succeeded by General Malacria, who was transferred from Naples, where General Bogliolo, from Salerno, assumes the divisional command. The new commander at Salerno is General Lahalle, who is succeeded in the divisional command at Catansaro by General Giardini newly promoted and transferred from the brigade of Sardinian grenadiers. General Gazzurelli from the division at Ancona, and General Marras from that at Piacenza, have exchanged commands. The new commander of the Sardinian grenadiers is Major-General Vacquer Paderi, who is succeeded in command of the brigade of the Marches Aquila by Major General Gastinelli, just promoted from the staff of the 6th Corps. Colonel Troya, commanding the troops in Erythrea, is to be relieved at his own request, and the *Don Marzio* says that Colonel Pianavia Vivaldi is to succeed him.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

GREAT DELAY OF CALCUTTA MAILS.

SUGGESTED CONFERENCE.

No new development is to be reported concerning the strike of the G. I. P. signallers, who continue to show no signs of withdrawing from their position. Of course, as each day goes by the company are improving their position, and by engaging as many new men competent to fill the responsible duties attaching to the vacant positions as possible, the dislocation of traffic is becoming less. The block system has been extended from Lanowli to Poona, and yesterday morning the Madras mail steamed in only four hours and a-half behind time, an improvement of six and a-half hours compared with Monday. The through passenger train from Raichore was also less time late, and on Monday evening the Poona trains due to arrive at five and seven o'clock reached their destinations at six and eight o'clock, which is a considerable advance towards punctuality. The Nagpur mail which was one and a-half hour late on Monday arrived yesterday morning only 55 minutes late.

The mail train from Calcutta which was due on Monday at four o'clock arrived 24½ hours late. The delay occurred in getting from Jubbulpore to Bhusawal, and the train conveyed several passengers who were booked for Europe by the Messageries steamer Oceanien, which sailed last night at six o'clock. Special instructions were wired along the line to expedite the train with all speed, and its arrival in Bombay was a matter of heartfelt thankfulness to the boat passengers. The Oceanien was due to sail at noon, but delayed starting because of the train disorganisation and to enable her passengers to embark. The trains depart from Victoria Station at the usual hour, and the down mail which left at nine p.m. on Monday evening arrived at Bhusawal—half the journey to Jubbulpore—only eleven minutes late, a performance which speaks well for the management in overcoming the existing difficulties. By the same train about twenty additional signallers were dispatched to the section between Jubbulpore and Khandwa, and with these and the men taken by the Deputy Traffic Manager on Sunday, there is every hope that the lengthened delays occurring on this section will be considerably lessened. The lengthened block system was established at part of the section between Bhusawal and Jubbulpore, yesterday, and the Deputy Manager has wired this information to the head office. The Calcutta mail due yesterday afternoon at 4 p.m. was expected to arrive between four and five this morning. The officials are of a more hopeful temperament, and speak of the strike as a matter which has caused them great trouble and inconvenience, but of which they have seen the worst. The great delay on the Jubbalpur section was due to the suspension of goods traffic which left the pilot without means to return to his headquarters.

A large number of men are coming down from Northern India to fill the vacancies on the signalling staff. The rumour that the military authorities objected to assistance being rendered to the railway service by soldier signallers is false. The military signallers, we are officially informed, were lent by Government, not because Government had any leaning one way or another in the dispute between the G. I. P. Railway Company and their employes, but because it was of vital importance that the railway communication between Northern and Southern India should be maintained. Consequently, the Government are not likely to withdraw their help until the places held by military signallers can be filled.

During the past two days there has been considerable annoyance by the interuption of messages between the Victoria Terminus and Kalyan. It is supposed that some man on strike has gained access to the telegraph instrument in one of the closed wayside stations, and by tapping it continually, while the officials were endeavouring to communicate with each other on either side, made it impossible for them to do so.

In reference to the alleged accident at Diksal, we are again informed the rumour is totally devoid of truth. The information at the head office regarding the arrest of the station-master and assistant station-master at Kurkulla is that they told an inspector they were willing to continue to set, and the official went on to the next station, where the station-master and the assistant station-master refused point blank to continue duty. They were relieved and the station closed. On coming back, the inspector found the signals at Kurkulla were not lighted, and on enquiry found the station-master and his assistant had changed their minds, and not only refused to work, but would not allow the porters to light the signals when the latter were going to do so.

Mr. Dixit told ourrepresentative, yesterday, that he heard, whether true or false he did not know, that the Agent had wired to the officials up-country not to prosecute the men for leaving the employ of the company, and that a prosecution entered at Igatpuri had been ordered to be withdrawn.

A good deal has been written on the pilot and block system, and it may be interesting to give an explanation. As is well known, the block system in vogue throughout the world is that which prevents one train from leaving a station before the train in front has left the preceding station. When the strike first occurred, of course this was impossible, as many of the signal cabins were without occupants, and the company had to adopt the pilot system. This is undoubtedly very slow, and makes railway travelling tedious to a degree, but it was the only system which guaranteed safety.

Below for the information of our readers we give a technical description of the Block and Pilot systems to which reference is frequently made:—

BLOCK SYSTEM.

This system is that which is used in the ordinary course of things on the G. I. P. Railway, on single and double lines. Trains are worked from station to station by electric train signalling on block instruments. The object of this system is to prevent more than one train or engine from running between any two stations on the same line at the same time. This is accomplished by signalling by a bell code the approach, departure, and arrival of each and every train or engine from station to station, and by not allowing any other train or engine to leave a station until the previous train or engine has actually arrived at the station next in advance. For this purpose a bell communication is provided between each station and an electric signal is worked between stations for the protection of each line of rails.

PILOT GUARD SYSTEM.

This is a system of working resorted to in cases of emergency on the single line. One man is placed in complete charge of a section of the line between two, four, or six stations as the case may be. He passes trains along this section in both directions, and no train in the up or down direction may proceed without his express permission. As a rule he personally accompanies each train over his section; but if he has two or sometimes more trains waiting to proceed in the same direction he will accompany the last of these trains himself, giving each driver of the other trains a written order to proceed, returning at once with those waiting to proceed in the desired direction.

THE MEN'S CASE.

The solicitor for the Association has put forward the men's case. He starts by mentioning the agitation was started by memorial in 1895, from which date the men had been put off with excuses without having an answer "yes" or "nay." The men ultimately despaired of gaining redress and determined to resign. He denies that the men resigned abruptly, but expressed their willingness to meet the Agent within the 48 hours. Such meeting was not arranged. A meeting did take place between the Agent and Mr. Dikshit, but the Agent was not prepared to say whether he would grant all or any of the prayers of the memorialists, but made instead an offer which could certainly not be considered satisfactory. He asked that the memorial should be withdrawn, and the men should send in individual complaints which would be disposed of by a committee sitting once a week and of which he would be the chairman. In acting thus the men displayed consideration, but after this treatment they felt they had no option but to resign.

The hours of duty at present are generally about 12, i. e., nearly double the hours of any class of clerks or officers in either private or Government offices. It may be mentioned that the signallers in Government service are much better off than those of the company in this respect. The work required from the signallers entails close application of mind and constant employment. In some cases a signaller is also a station-master, and, therefore, has duty in the office, on the platform, and in the yard, in addition to the work at the instruments. Time and accuracy are the essence of the work. There is generally one fixed moment of time for each item of work to be done, also a fixed method in which to do it. This fact takes away all freedom from their hands. Even slight irregularities are fraught with very serious consequences, and can never be tolerated. The hardship is farther aggravated by the fact that more often than not much of the work has to be done during night time, the time of rest for all human beings. The work at the instruments is utterly inconsistent with repose of any kind, and the constitution of the workers has necessarily to suffer from these persistent and enforced infractions of the law of nature. The hours of duty form the principal ground of complaint, the first petition for relief. The signalling staff is inadequate. Eight or nine years ago the staff was double its present strength. Since 1889 vacancies created have never been filled up. On the other hand, the traffic along the line has been steadily increasing. The signallers' staff have therefore not only to make up the work of those that were discharged or left service, but also the additional work necessitated by the increase in the traffic.

Another acute grievance are the rules regulating leave, which compare badly with those of other companies. According to the regulations of the G. I. P. Railway Company, leave on pay up to fifteen days only, not cumulative, may be granted in any year. Sick leave, on medical certificate, can be granted only for twenty days on half-pay. Sick leave of absence on full pay can only be granted for short periods, not exceeding fifteen days, but enjoyment of any days of such leave will make a reduction in the fifteen days of leave on full pay that may be allowed in any year. Leave without pay can be granted only to the extent of thirty days. By way of contrast the memorialists beg leave to point out that the rules of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, *e.g.*, though not very satisfactory in themselves, are yet more liberal than those of the G. I. P. Railway Company. A servant of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company can get forty days' leave with full pay for every year of active service. He can also get leave without pay at any time when it may be demanded. He can get sick leave to the extent of forty days on full pay and sixty days on half-pay when the sickness is due to an accident. The signallers are not allowed even Sundays.

But with the mention of the illiberal scale of leaves the misery of the signallers is not even half told. Compared with the actual state of things a proper operation of the rules as to leaves, not illiberal as they are, would be welcome as a veritable boon. The periods of leave are indeed very short, but a confidence in one's ability to demand even that modified privilege at any time of choice and pleasure would count for a good deal, and be a source of mental comfort to the distressed and the needy. But the granting of even such small periods of leave is left entirely to the will of the superior officers. In the absence of an obligatory provision compelling them to grant leave when demanded, the superior officers possess a power to altogether refuse or inconveniently postpone any grant of it. Instances can be cited in which signallers have been compelled to work on continuously for more then five years without a single holiday or leave of absence, and instances indeed are numerous in which grants of leave are postponed so as to be of no use whatever to the grantee. It is in cases of sickness and urgent private business that the hardship of the rules is especially felt. There is extreme delay in most cases of grants of leave when the leave is on half-pay only, or even without pay. The certificate of the Company's surgeon is made a condition strictly to be fulfilled before obtaining any sick leave, so that great difficulty is experienced in obtaining sick leave of any kind whatever. As emergent businesses seldom give any notice beforehand, it becomes necessary for one to obtain leave at once. But the superior officers generally look more to the convenience of the company than to that of the servants; and in most cases the leave when sanctioned becomes unnecessary or useless.

If the pay were substantial it would be some compensation for these hardships. The pay is lower than in days gone by, although their duties are, if anything, enhanced. The regulation of fixing the minimum and maximum of pays for signallers is very unsatisfactory; and the rules fixing a scale of gradation in promotions are never observed. Instances may be pointed out of signallers who have not got anything like promotion for full five years. Seniority never seems to be given that respect or those advantages which are due to it. And in this way the principal incentive to zealous work is taken away. The pay of signallers in the Government Telegraphic Department is more encouraging. The work of the Railway Telegraphic Department is far more onerous than that of the Government Telegraphic Department. It also involves far greater responsibility. It behoves the G. I. P. Railway Company, therefore, to raise the scale of pay and promotion to that for the servants in the Government Telegraph Department.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY'S VIEWS.

SUGGESTED ARBITRATION.

Mr. J. A. Balfour, acting General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, writes to us:—

Now that the signallers' strike has already lasted very nearly four days it is time the public asked when the matter is to end; for it is one that concerns not only the interests of the two parties engaged in this regrettable conflict, but also that of the travelling public, whose convenience as well as safety is considerably jeopardised. The company has done its utmost to maintain the passenger service, but with what result is only too apparent when it is known that through trains arrive here over 10 or 12 hours late. The guards have been distributed throughout the various sections, and with the assistance of porters and others entirely disqualified to undertake the responsible duties which have thus suddenly devolved on them, they are doing all they can to help the passenger trains through with safety to themselves as well as to passengers. These men are working 12 to 14 hours a day, sometimes more, and this, added to the inconvenience they are subjected to, and the novel duties they have to perform, it would be no matter of wonder should there be a serious accident, or even more than one. Something has been said about the safety of the pilot system by which trains are being worked, but I am in a position to say, for I have the testimonies of the men themselves, that matters are not so safe after all as the public is led to believe. I will go a little farther and say that an accident very nearly occurred at a station within 30 miles of Bombay, when one of the down mails nearly pitched into a passenger train. This is not at all surprising considering the difficulties under which the men are working. But I would ask, who will be responsible should a serious accident occur attended by loss of life? Will the drivers and guards working in contravention of their rules be arrested and handcuffed, or will the company's officers take the responsibility on their own shoulders? I need hardly answer that question, for in matters of this kind the officials always find a loophole of escape, and the blame is invariably thrown upon the men. I have had drivers and guards complain that they are risking their liberty in working as they are now doing. Then, again, on the single line sections, I am informed, that the measures adopted for the safe working of trains are anything but adequate to the situation. I have also been told by an eye-witness that the treatment meted out to the signallers and station-masters at wayside stations was anything but conducive to the good will of the men. Neck and crop they were turned out and with bag and baggage ejected from the company's premises. I said that the precautions adopted were inadequate to the situation for it is not beyond possibility that an ugly smash-up can be brought about by the dissaffected, for though the instruments are disconnected, they are, I believe, still lying at the stations. Leaving this aside for the present, let us see if the company is acting justly by the men, and it is herein that

THE HOPE O

doubt that they do labour under some serious grievances. Take, for instance, the hours of duty of the men at wayside stations who do the combined duties of signallers and assistant station-masters. These men work about 12 to 14 hours every night, week after week, month after month, year after year, without a night's rest and with only 15 days' leave in the year, which leave is not easily granted. Those who have not tried to work under such conditions can have no idea what this strain means. I would suggest that in future station-masters should relieve their assistants for at least two nights in the week. It is strange that this has not occurred to the company. Then, again, of late their department has been subjected along with that of the Traffic to the fatal policy of

CLIPPING AND CUTTING

that has of recent years crept into the company. This policy, sir, is one that is causing much discontent—throughout the line, "for Europeans as well as natives are finding their prospects gradually cut away from them." Take but one instance. Stations that have been hitherto manned by Europeans and Eurasions are now filled up by natives on reduced wages. What prospects of promotion have the running-staff to look to? Can you then be surprised when I say that throughout the system both in the Locomotive as well as the Traffic considerable sympathy is felt for these men, and I should not be surprised if the strike should assume a far accuter form. I do not say that all the demands of the men should be granted. Some of them are no doubt a little too much, but these have probably been made with the hope of obtaining at least *something*. The other men view the efforts of the strikers in this light: "These men are working men. They are labouring under certain serious grievances. They have repeatedly asked for redress and been denied it. They serve justice, and instead of this they have been fooled with empty promises, and

DRIVEN TO DESPERATION

until they have risked years of service, and even with hunger staring them and their children in the face have thrown up their appointments in sheer disgust. It is our duty to assist them. Then, again, we ourselves are standing and seeing our own prospects cut away; our Provident Fund dwindling down, etc., and all this while the company is reaping a harvest the richest it has ever had." This, sir, is the prevailing feeling, and I say it in all seriousness, for I should know it, if anyone does; and I repeat that I should not at all be surprised if the strike assumes a graver aspect. I now come to

THE MAIN OBJECT OF THIS LETTER.

You will have seen by this time that the company, "if they wish to treat these men with justice," should relent from the attitude they have assumed. They are great enough to do so, and a little bending will but show that in calmer and cooler moments they have acknowledged that after all they themselves are not the only agrieved. Much of the trouble, loss, and misery of strikes as a rule can be avoided by a little moderation shown at the outset. But if there is no inclination to do this both sides have to suffer. The importance of conciliation in labour disputes is of the greatest consequence, and is a duty which both parties owe to each other, and to the State which gives them its protection. The public, too, are interested in this question, for it concerns not only their interest and safety, but, in numerous instances, their purse. Many who are in no way responsible for a strike may be ruined over one. But the province of conciliation is to do away with the causes of discontent and prevent strife, but when discussion has once taken place arbitration comes in. I would therefore suggest in this instance that, as the men *are* to some extent at least the aggrieved; that as their repeated prayers for redress have from time to time been unheeded, it is not just and honourable that they should after years of service be thus discarded. Under the circumstances I should propose that a Board of Arbitrators selected by the men as well as the officers be appointed to settle this question. Such boards have been of great service in settling the various trade disputes in England, and should at all events be given a trial here.

THE EFFECT ON SHIPPING.

The delay of the Messageries steamer Oceanien on account of the late arrival of the Calcutta mail probably gave rise to the report that owing to the difficulty of transhipment of goods from up-country steamers were being kept back. This is not true. But it is said that several of the exporters having been made aware that the strike was to take place on Saturday have made arrangements for grain and other produce from the Deccan being carried over the Southern Mahratta and West of India Portuguese lines to Mormugao Harbour, and shipped from there to this port, instead of being sent direct over the G. I. P. system. Shippers state that they have telegrams from up-country agents saying they cannot send goods forward. The yards are not open and they cannot, therefore, have what is lying put on the lines. Of course that being the case shippers are here hesitating to commit themselves to any freight engagements. In one case where a shipper had ennaged for the end of the month he found he could not fulfil the engagement until the strike is over. Owners are notwithstanding holding out for full market rates or something above. They have been offered from 17s. 6d. for picked ports, and 17s. for Mediterranean. This they have refused. The general tendeucy on the part of shippers is one of extreme cauton. They refuse to commit themselves to any engagements if they cannot see their way clearly to carrying them out. The tendency of the strike just at the moment is to weaken freights.

THE MAILS ARRIVE LATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 9.

There is no truth in the reported collision at Dixal of a goods and passenger train. Trains are now running from Dixal station freely, the block system of working having been re-established. The mail from Raichur which should have arrived at 5-15 came at midday, and the Bombay mail was fifty minutes late.

THE MILITARY SIGNALLERS.

General Burnett, accompanied by Colonel Bell, A. A.-G., paid a visit to Poona station, enquired into the working of the military signallers, and expressed himself pleased with the report of the District Traffic Superintendent that they were working most satisfactorily and had greatly helped the Company. The men at present at Raichur, Shahabad, and Wadi will be relieved in a day or two and sent back to Ahmednagar.

CONFERENCE ASKED FOR.

The following further correspondence has passed between the Agent and the men's representatives:—

Bombay, 8th May, 1899.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
No. 6204.

Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjishah.

Dear Sirs—With reference to your letter, dated 6th instant, received at 10-30 a.m., local time, to-day, I have to say that if your clients believed that I could in twenty-four hours arrange to at the expiration of that time relieve them of the company's property entrusted to their care, and replace them by other men capable of working traffic without endangering the safety of persons using the railway, it is another instance of their extreme unreasonableness.

You must remember that your clients are scattered over a length of nearly 1,500 miles of railway, and that my powers to relieve them of our property and to replace them are considerably reduced by the disorganization of our train service, caused by their action.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) H. WENDEN,
Acting Agent.

5, Hornby Row, Bombay, 8th May, 1899.

To H. Wenden, Esq., Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 6,204, dated this day. It is a great pity that you should consider our clients to be extremely unreasonable. They venture to think that if you will look into the history of the question with your usual fairness, you will be convinced that they have really been extremely reasonable. The prayers contained in their memorial of March 1897, were fair and reasonable, but in their final memorial they pitched their requests at a still lower level. They were willing to meet you within the forty-eight hours mentioned in the memorial and discuss the several requests made therein, but that meeting was not arranged. As the interview which the writer had with you he asked you how far you were prepared to grant the said requests, but you preferred not to discuss the matter then. This led the men to send in their resignations, of which they gave you sufficient notice. They consider that they have not acted in any way unreasonably. At the same time they very much regret the disorganization of train service that you refer to in your letter. They have served the company honestly and faithfully for several years, and are really sorry for any loss that the company may suffer, but it is not their fault. They have put their requests very low and were willing to satisfy you. If necessary, that the requests were very reasonable, and if on the other hand, you had convinced them or us that if any of their requests was really unreasonable, they would most readily have withdrawn the same. Even now, if you are so disposed, we shall be happy to meet you and discuss the reasonableness or otherwise of the prayers of our clients and we can confidently assure that our clients will not insist on anything which may be shown to be really unreasonable.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) DIKSHIT AND DHANJISHAH,
Attorneys-at-Law.

"HOW I WROTE ROBESPIERRE."

AN INTERVIEW WITH M. SARDOU.

It was a few days ago in his artistic home, 28, Rue de Madrid, that Monsieur Victorien Sardou gave me the following details about the genesis of the drama he has specially written for Sir Henry Irving.

"I have ever been attracted," said the veteran dramatist—"I mean from an artistic standpoint—by the Revolutionary period. I remember reading in my childhood Thiers's 'History' as one of the most exciting and fantastic tales I was allowed at that time to peruse. Nature had, luckily or unluckily, endowed me with a burning curiosity, which in after years became almost a passion. I was an omnivorous reader. The more I studied the extraordinary history of the French Revolution, and scrutinised the archives, letters, memoirs, and other records of the period, the more defective and unsatisfactory Thiers's work appeared to me, and the more eager I grew to make closer acquaintance with Danton, Camille Desmoulins, Robespierre, the Girondins, and other men who had played a part in this fearful and gigantic drama. I became so enthusiastic that I lived their lives over again, visited the places where they struggled, triumphed, and fell. I made many a curious or an amusing discovery, and have recorded many interesting and picturesque details gathered during what I may call my archæological walks in Paris, and had not my time been almost entirely absorbed by the theatre—*ce sacre theatre*!—I should take immense pleasure in writing a history of the French Revolution. "You can therefore understand with what pleasure I complied with Sir Henry Irving's request that I should write a play with Robespierre as the central figure. I had already, it is true, depicted on the stage episodes of the Revolutionary period in 'Thermidor,' but then I had to

CONFINE MYSELF WITHIN A LIMITED SPHERE.

To consider the subject in one only of its Robespierre as the central figure a wider field was open to me. I could now enter more deeply into the Revolution and unfold some of its most characteristic and moving scenes. I knew, besides, from what I had heard of Sir Henry Irving's *plastique*, his natural gifts of dramatic expression, his unerring knowledge of the *mise-en-scene*, and other details of his talent and artistic temperament that no one could impersonate, or rather reincarnate, Robespierre with more startling and life-like effect.

"Under such auspicious circumstances, I set to work buoyantly to write the play. I commenced by drafting a full scenario, in which I disclosed to Sir Henry the plot of the whole work as I had then conceived it.

"By this means I was given the opportunity of holding direct intercourse with the principal interpreter of my play, and of obtaining ampler knowledge of his marvellous intuition for the stage. It was, I think, early last year, after I had sent the scenario to Sir Henry, that I began to divide the piece into scenic sections. The first three scenes were composed at Marly, between August and September, and I finished the last two acts on my return to Paris. I sent the play act by act to London to be translated by Mr. Laurence Irving, who had visited me at Marly, and whom I saw several times after. I need not tell you that my enforced absence from the scene of the arrangements for the production of "Robespierre" necessitated

THE MOST ACTIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

"Whilst Mr. Laurence Irving was in Paris, knowing he would attend the rehearsals with his father, I seized the occasion to take him to all the places in which the action of the drama was laid. So I made an arrangement for him to meet me one morning, and we started on our archæological pilgrimage. We went first of all to the Rue Saint Honore, to the house of the Duplays, which still exists. You know that Robespierre was living there at the period when my drama opens in the carpenter's family, composed of father, mother, and three daughters—Cornelie, who was supposed to be Robespierre's fiancee; Elizabeth, who had married the Conventionnel Lebas; Victoire, the youngest—and a boy called Maurice, to whom Robespierre gave lessons in Latin and history, and Simon Duplay, the carpenter's nephew, called Simon the Wooden-legged, because he had been maimed at the battle of Valmy. The latter acted as Robespierre's secretary. We entered the courtyard, from which Mr. Laurence Irving could see the windows of Robespierre's room. You will recognise on the Lyceum stage all these people I have mentioned, for the third act in my drama is laid in Duplay's house. From there we went to the Place de la Concorde, known under the Reign of Terror as the Place de la Revolution, and which is reproduced at the Lyceum at the Feast of the Supreme Being. You know, of course, that the Place de la Concorde has more than one claim to renown, for it was there that the guillotine was erected. All the illustrious victims who fell beofre the Feast took place were beheaded there. On the previous day the scaffold was taken down and removed to the Place de la Bastille, but the inhabitants of the quarter having raised objections it was again removed to the Barriere du Trone Renverse, where it continued to work until the 10th Thermidor—that is, until the day after the fall of Robespierre. On that day it was taken back to the Place de la Revolution for the execution of Robespierre and his accomplices. Thus the 'Incorruptible' was executed six weeks after the Feast of the Supreme Being, on the very spot where he had walked under banners and flowers. It is said that on the day of the Feast of the Supreme Being he soil was

STILL WET WITH THE BLOOD

of the victims, and it was necessary to scatter sand over the gory traces. From the Place de la Concorde we crossed the garden of the Tuileries, and went in the direction of the spot where the chateau stood, and which at the epoch of my drama was transformed into the Hall of the Convention and Committee of Public Safety. We went from here to the Conciergerie, visited the women's ward, Marie Antoinette's cell, and the cell in which Robespierre was placed on the 10th Thermidor, and where he lay bleeding from the wound of a pistol-shot. By a curious coincidence he found himself in a cell between that of the Queen and the Chapel of the Girondins, thus haunted by the memory of his victims to the last.

"We brought our walk to a close by visiting a district behind the Hotel de Ville, where the Church of Saint-Germain stands.

"This spot is the scene of an important act in Robespierre, just before that of the Conciergerie and of the Convention.

"Thus we traversed the principal and most characteristic scenes in which the play is laid.

"What more can I tell you," concluded Monsieur Sardou, "save that the writing of "Robespierre" besides being a labour of love, made me appreciate to the full the brilliant gifts of Sir Henry Irving as a master of theatrical craft, and that I look forward with pleasure to my approaching visit to London to make closer acquaintance with him, and applaud him on the scene of his latest triumph."—T.B. in the *Westminster Gazette*.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 29th April, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,056	988	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	54,121	46,576	7,545	...	84,018	...
Goods	1,21,181	87,709	33,472	...	2,51,336	...
Other earnings	10,426	12,851	...	2,425	..	14,770
Total for week	1,85,728	1,47,136	38,592	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	27,34,927	24,14,043	...	...	3,20,584	...

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THE FAR EAST.

THE KOWLOON TERRITORY.

DISTURBANCES AT TAIPOHU.

THE HONGKONG REGIMENT IN ACTION.

DUPLICITY OF CHINESE OFFICIALS.

BRITISH FLAG HOISTED ON SUNDAY.

HONGKONG, April 16.

As was predicted by the *China Mail*, the preparations for the assumption of British sovereignty over the Kowloon concession have ended in a complete fiasco.

The action of the Chinese during the past few weeks has been such that anyone possessed of a knowledge of the Chinese character, and unwarped by a knowledge of the Chinese classics, could have seen that trouble was brewing, and that the efforts of the British authorities to conciliate the Chinese in every little detail in order to avoid the creation of ill-will were likely to be regarded by the Chinese as signs of weakness, and, what was more, would probably lead to more serious complications later on instead of accomplishing the professed object of the authorities.

The assault upon Captain Superintendent F. H. May, and the destruction, for the second time, of the matsheds for the accommodation of the troops at Tai-po-hu left no doubt of the hostility of the Chinese. An attempt was made in official quarters to minimise the affair, but subsequent events have proved that the Chinese officials, with or without the support of the Viceroy at Canton, were giving the opposition their assistance.

Yesterday, Captain Berger was despatched overland with 100 men of the Hongkong Regiment to prepare the way for the arrival of the remainder of the troops for tomorrow's ceremony of hoisting the British flag at Taipohu. The torpedo boat destroyer Fame was sent round to Mirs Bay to co-operate. When Captain Berger reached Taipohu, he found a force of Chinese uniformed soldiers, estimated at over 1,000 strong, posted in a good position on the hills overlooking the proposed British encampment. The Chinese opened fire with shell, and fired a few rounds from their rifles. Fortunately, the fire was ineffective, and none of Captain Berger's men were hit.

Taking in the situation, Captain Berger decided that as darkness was falling he must take prompt action. He proceeded to turn the enemy's flank, and then in conjunction with the Fame opened fire upon the Chinese. A few shells from the Fame and a few volleys from the Pathans made the Chinese position a warm one, and then Captain Berger gave the order to fix bayonets, and, in the good old British fashion, called upon his men to charge. The Chinese did not wait for the bayonet. The Chinaman may be 'a born soldier,' but he still requires a lot of 'stiffening.'

Having dispersed the enemy, the soldiers bivouac'd for the night, and information of the actual situation was sent to Hongkong.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS TURN OUT.

As soon as to-day's ceremony was postponed, notification was made to the Volunteer Corps that they would not be expected to parade. About 10 o'clock last night, however, in consequence of information received in Hongkong it was decided to send a force over to Yaumati to resist any attempt to invade British Kowloon. H.M.S. Fame went over to Kowloon Bay and lay in a position commanding the road from Kowloon City, and the search lights were kept in full play throughout the night from the Fame and the forts commanding the approach from Laichikok.

The volunteers collected very promptly at Headquarters, the officers present being—Captain Chapman and Lieut. M. W. Slade (Field Battery) and Surgeon-Captain Lowson, Lieutenants F. Maitland and G. C. Fullerton (Machine Gun Co). Lieutenant Macdonald, of the Field Battery, was not notified, and Capt. E. D. Sanders, of the Machine Gun Co., was acting as A.-D.-C. to H. E. Sir Henry Blake.

The Volunteers, with three Maxim guns, marched down to Pedder's Wharf, where they were cheered by a large crowd that badassembled as they embarked for Kowloon. Some of the men presented an unmilitary and somewhat ludicrous appearance, which was to be accounted for from the fact that they were in different places throughout the Colony when the call to arms was given. Most of them were in uniform, but a few wore ordinary clothes, and the most amusing combination was a morning coat, light trousers and khaki helmet and belts in which one enthusiastic member presented himself at Headquarters.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

The offices of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs (Kowloon District) are still located in Queen's Road, but, in accordance with the arrangement with the Hongkong Government, the Frontier Guard was withdrawn from Kowloon to-day. The customs stations at Kowloon and Capsuimoon have also been abandoned—according to arrangement, and only a few 'braves' have been retained at the remaining Customs Stations to prevent attack from gangs of marauders.

The state of the country between the new and old frontier lines is reported to be very bad. Rowdies have invaded the whole territory, compelling the villagers to hand over their militia uniforms. The natives of the villages are reported to have no sympathy with this hostile display, and yesterday a deputation waited upon His Excellency at Government House and on behalf of themselves and other of Her Majesty's new subjects handed to him a blackwood box, with a Chinese inscription on the lid, the interpretation being, 'The country's tranquility and the people's happiness.' The box contained a couple of silk British flags, one being intended for use at to-day's ceremony, after which it was to become the property of His Excellency, and the other to be forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen.

The deputation expressed their deep regret at the disturbances which had taken place in the new territory, and said that they were all due to the Triad Societies, the numbers of which had been terrorising the villagers for months past, and compelling them to disburse large sums of money.

It is estimated that at last 6000 rowdies are under arms in the new territory. Sounds of musketry fire in the direction of Taipohu were said to have been heard at an early hour this morning.

FIGHTING AT TAIPOHU.

THE HONGKONG REGIMENT IN ACTION.

HONGKONG, April 18.

On Saturday night and Sunday morning, there was considerable excitement in the Colony in consequence of many absurd high-coloured rumours put in circulation regarding the disturbed condition of the new territory, and the conflict between the Chinese and a detachment of the Hongkong Regiment and Police at Taipohu. No detailed information of a very reliable nature being obtainable in the Colony, two representatives of the *China Mail* obtained permission to accompany a small baggage party, in charge of Colonel The O'Gorman, D.A.A.G.B., which left Hongkong shortly after one o'clock on Sunday, for Taipohu. The party consisted of Colonel The O'Gorman, Major Prendergast and Captain Mould, R. E., Capt. E. D. Sanders, A.-D.-C., of the Volunteer Machine Gun Company, a party of Royal Engineers and some Asiatic Artillery. As the launch conveying the party to Kowloon city steamed through the harbour, the men-of-war and the shore battery were saluting in recognition of the assumption by the British of jurisdiction over the new territory. Proceeding round by Kowloon Point, the salute from H. M. S. Peacock was heard. The Peacock having had her fires drawn when it was decided that immediate action should be taken to hoist the flag, she was towed over to Kowloon Bay and anchored opposite the city, beside a Customs cruiser. Arriving at Kowloon City the baggage was disembarked on the pier. A guard of about twenty men of the Hongkong Regiment was drawn up at the Customs Station awaiting the party. An effort was made to obtain the services of some more coolies here but no one would volunteer for the journey.

Seeing that so many distorted versions of what had occurred in the new territory during the last few days had been in circulation, one of our representatives sought an interview with Major-General Gascoigne, and found His Excellency seated in his tent with his staff and the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart. The General said that the company of the Hongkong Regiment in command of Captain Berger, which left Hongkong early on Saturday morning marched all the way, and coming over the hills near Tai Po about three o'clock, Captain Berger was surprised to see on the opposite a very large body of men. They were dressed in a uniform, and they were arranged in a somewhat regular formation. Captain Berger could not at first distinguish whether or not this was a hostile force, and he continued to march his force to the objective point on the hill where the flagstaff is now erected in obedience to the orders he had received from the General. Marching his company with great care towards the hill, he was repeatedly fired upon. Captain Berger, however, was very careful not to return any fire for some time as he fancied there might be some mistake about it and that the Chinese might simply be firing a salute. He had also received careful instructions from the General and general instruction had been issued to the troops to avoid any conflicts with the natives. The officer was therefore very dubious about opening fire. After watching the operations for some time, it soon became apparent that there could be no mistake about the intentions of the Chinese, and Captain Berger seeing that he was in rather a difficult position with such a small body of men, placed himself on as good a position on the hill so as to endeavour to prevent being surrounded, and waited under fire the whole time. About five o'clock, to his great joy, he saw H. M. T. B. D. Fame coming up the harbour, and Captain Long and Commander Keys came ashore, the insurgents firing on the boats as they pulled in. Capt. Berger explained to them the situation, and they agreed that as darkness was shortly coming on it would never do to remain passive. Under these circumstances signals were made to the Fame that she was to assist, and the advance was ordered. A party of the Regiment advanced on the left through the village behind the present camp to try to turn the enemys right flank, and a signal was made to the Fame to open fire. The destroyer fired a few very effective rounds, and the troops advanced through the village and up the hills; the Chinese precipitately fled in all directions. The troops found that the enemy had evacuated a long line of shelter trenches, which they had evidently been some days in making. A flag, a spear and pennant, and one or two other small trophies were captured, and are exhibited in a prominent position in the camp. The Chinese carried off their large battery of jingals in the darkness, and no more was heard or seen of them. There were no casualties on the British side and none of course reported on the other side. The shooting must have been more or less wild, but sufficient to drive the enemy out of their entrenchments with little if any bloodshed.

TEARING DOWN THE BOUNDARY FENCE.

It having been reported to H. E. the Governor that a gang of rowdies were engaged in the destruction of the bamboo Boundary fence which formerly separated British Kowloon from the new territory a body of Police was sent out to prevent further destruction of the fence.

THE FIGHTING NEAR TAIPOHU.

HONGKONG, April 19.

The skirmish at Taipohu on Monday is likely to have a beneficial effect. The hordes of rowdies who assembled on the heights surrounding Taipo were chased by the Hongkong Regiment for several miles and great slaughter was effected. The numbers killed are not known, but it is thought that they run into hundreds. The actions of the enemy confirm the statements that have been made to the effect that the person s opposing the British rule are not the natives of the territory, but an organized gang of ruffians. The Chinese state that these rebels are led by a notorious character who has been robbing for some conside rable time in the Sun On district. He has been joined by the men who formed the Tun Lin or militia of the new territories. The present headquarters of the gang is at Kam Tin, where a demonstration was made against Mr. Lockhart last year. Now that a vigorous policy has been adopted against these rowdies, there is little doubt but that they will be driven out of the new territory, and the natives will then be left unmolested.

Surgeon-Major Brown, who is attached to the Hongkong Regiment, was slightly wounded in the arm by a spent bullet. Surgeon-Major Watson has gone out to take up his duties. There are a few of the Hongkong Regiment slightly injured.

It is common talk amongst the Chinese in Hongkong that rewards have been offered for the heads of the Hon. Wei A. Yuk and Ng Shui Sang, who are accused of influencing the British Government to take possession of the territory. The heads of several villages are also threatened.

Last night, a force of Royal Welch Fusiliers, in command of Major-General Gascoigne, left in steam launches for Deep Bay. They returned this afternoon, after having marched through a portion of the territory without encountering any resistance. The villages were almost completely deserted on the approach of the troops.

Parties of Police were sent out to-day to occupy the Customs Stations at Cheung Chau and Capsuimoon.

THE SLAUGHTER OF CHINESE.

HONGKONG, April 20.

Since the advance of the men of the Hongkong Regiment on Monday afternoon, the public have been kept somewhat in the dark regarding the effects of the skirmish. The only information volunteered was that the Chinese had sustained a very severe loss and five guns had been captured by the British troops. It appears that late in the afternoon, Mr. May returned from the front with a request for a supply of ammunition for the troops. No coolies being available at Taipohu, the Captain Superintendent of Police ordered his force of Indian Police, in charge of a European Sergeant, to advance with him to the front to take forward the supplies. As the party marched through certain villages a number of coolies were picked up and ordered to carry the supplies. The party marched up the pass of Tan Sin to the north, and found the ground strewn with empty cartridge cases expended by the regiment in their pursuit of the rebels. Gaining the crest of the hill, the Regiment was seen encamped in the valley on the other side.

Captain Berger was in command, the other European officer in charge being Lieutenant Barrett. On arriving at the camp, the police were ordered to forage for food supplies in the neighbouring villages. Raw rice, water, tea and Chinese cigarettes were obtained, and distributed amongst the men. Fires were lighted round the camp, pickets were posted, and the regiment lay down to rest in square formation. About midnight, the rain came down in torrents, everyone was drenched and the fires were extinguished. During the night, sights were observed on the surrounding peaks. Captain Berger ordered four volleys to be fired in the direction of the signal lights. The signalling ceased. Further precautions were afterwards taken for the camp.

A hearty meal was made of two calves captured in the night, and cooked in the large rice-pans carried by the Indian camp followers.

Four prisoners were arrested during the skirmish, and two standards were captured. The largest standard bore an inscription signifying that it belonged to a force of Yeamanry. The queues of the prisoners were cut off, and they were bound hands and feet. One of the prisoners, an old man about fifty years of age, wore a head-dress resembling that of a mandarin—the yellow bamboo cap, with gilt button on the top and a red tassel. The others were bad-looking customers. The old man could speak English. The prisoners were sent back to the camp at Taipohu, next morning in charge of the Police and a guard of twenty-five men. The camp followers of the regiment also returned for supplies. The rebels are carrying off their dead and wounded.

There is only a small guard left at Taipohu, but the bluejackets from the Peacock were landed, and were assisting the men of the Asiatic Artillery in patrolling the ground in the vicinity. The latest news from the camp on Tuesday was that the rebels were advancing on a position held by Lieutenant Barrett.

THE PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

A STUBBORN RESISTANCE BY THE REBELS.

SKETCH OF THE OPERATIONS.

The following details of the operations of the attacking force were also obtained. When Captain Berger and Lieutenant Barrets and three companies of the Hongkong Regiment drove the enemy from the ridges surrounding Taipo, the rebels fell back and occupied the pass leading into Pat-heung valley. They were a very strong force, and the Regiment on advancing to force the pass were received with a tremendous fire. Surgeon-Major Brown and one man of the Hongkong Regiment were slightly wounded. After a very stubborn resistance, the enemy was dislodged from the pass, and dispersed partly into the valley and partly into the hills.

Captain Superintendent May followed up the Regiment to Pat-heung with supplies of ammunition, the Police volunteering to carry the supplies as no coolies were available. A portion of the Regiment was sent to camp for blankets, and the remainder occupied the temple of Sheung Tsun. The Police spent the night in foraging for food for the troops. The companies in command of Captain Berger having returned with blankets were sleeping in the open, and were thoroughly soaked by a very heavy rain. The police succeeded in getting some rice, sugarcane and two calves and the regiment had a sparse meal. This was the first food the Regiment had obtained since the call to arms on Monday, at which time the men were just preparing their mid-day meal.

On the following day, Colonel O'Gorman and Mr. Stewart Lockhart arrived at the village occupied by Captain Berger. About three o'clock the outposts reported that the Chinese were advancing in strong force. The rebels came from the village of Kam-tin and probably from other villages to the southward and westward. They advanced in skirmishing order, about 1200 men being engaged, and opened a very heavy fire from all sides upon two companies of the Hongkong Regiment thrown forward to meet the attack. The Regiment was handled in a magnificent manner by Captain Berger and Lieutenant Barrett. The troops acted with the restraint which has been manifested since the commencement of the fighting. They refrained from firing until the attack became too severe, the Chinese advancing and repeatedly endeavouring to turn their flank. When it was evident that the Chinese would not disperse until active measures were taken, the Regiment advanced and gave them a few volleys which sent the enemy scampering in all directions. The Regiment continued the pursuit as far as the village of Kam-tin, which they found unoccupied, and they finished operations by blowing open the gates of the walled village which had been shut against Mr. Lockhart last summer. On the following day Colonel O'Gorman occupied the village of Ping San, and met with no resistance.

ILLICIT COMMISSIONS IN TRADE.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S BILL.

LORD RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN in the House of Lords the other day rose to call attention to the pernicious practice of illicit secret commissions, and to ask leave to introduce a bill dealing with the subject. He fully recognised that he had to satisfy their Lordships, in the first place, that this was a serious evil, and that it was of so grave a character as to justify and require legislative remedy, and, in the second place, that the bill he proposed for their acceptance would, if not remove, at all events have a fair prospect of substantially diminishing the evil. That was not the first, second, or third time that public attention had been called to the question, and he thought the matter had even gone so far as the introduction of bills of a more or less drastic character dealing with the matter. He had been at some pains in conjunction with Sir Edward Fry, in drafting a bill which he hoped would have some effect upon a pernicious practice which affected large classes of the community and interfered with the profits of honest traders. A Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce had reported that secret commissions were prevalent in almost all trades, and in some was increasing, and illustrations were given in an appendix to the report which showed that some architects, engineers, and others had to expect payment in addition to their professional fees, and that doctors received commissions from chemists and also for puffing medicated wines. One of the cases mentioned was that of a steward of a large estate, who found that the gamekeeper had been receiving considerable bribes from the gunsmith, and on the gunsmith being expostulated with he declined to supply on other terms the goods required. The explanation of that was given in another case, in which it was stated that if the servants were not bribed the guns and ammunition would not do their work satisfactorily. Bribery, it appeared, prevailed

LARGELY IN THE CALICO TRADE

and in the publishing and printing trades, in which the excellence of the article, whether ink or machinery, depended not upon the price paid, but upon the amount of the bribe paid to the agent.—(Hear, hear.) One man writes: "It is Christmas-time; I shall be glad to receive;" another: "May I be permitted, as overseer of the works, to wish you the compliments of the season?" and another: "I have not received the usual consideration from you." These practices prevailed largely in the brewing trade, and they extended to housekeepers, butlers, gamkeepers, and gardeners. In charitable institutions, asylums, and workhouses a corrupt system of bribery existed. The case of the Grosvenor Hotel was within their Lordships' recollection, and his attention had been drawn to other cases quite as bad as and in some respects worse than that.—(Hear, hear.) Men who confessed that they were parties to these very practices had begged to be emancipated from the system. They hated it, and wanted to get rid of it, but felt that they were, under present circumstances, powerless. He though he had said enough to show that this was a serious matter, which required to be dealt with, and by legislation.—(Hear, hear.) What he asked their Lordships to do was to extend to transactions of the kind he had described the principle affirmed by the Act which made bribes to employes of public bodies a criminal offence, punishable by severe penalties. He proposed to extend that principle to transactions such as he had refered to. In all those cases the commission was illegal, and could be recovered from the man who received it. Moreover, an action could be brought against the man who paid it. He desired to make the

IVING AND RECEIVING OF COMMISSIONS IN SUCH CASES CRIMINAL.

(Hear, hear.) But he asked their Lordships to bear in mind that anyone who came under the operation of this bill could relieve himself of all dread of punishment if only he was open and above board. For instance, a servant who told his master that he was getting a commission from a coachbuilder or other tradesman would not come within the bill. The vice of the system was secrecy. The object of the bill was to check, by making criminal, a large number of illegal secret payments, all of which tended to shake confidence between man and man and to discourage honest traders.—(Hear, hear.) That was the pith of the matter was this—that the receipt of these commissions created a conflict between duty and interest. That was the moral basis for the legislation. There was another class of cases where A gives advice to B to do something that will benefit C. A having received, or being about to receive, a secret commission or other gift from C to induce him to give this advice—cases of doctors and chemists, doctors and undertakers, solicitos and brokers, and so on. It might be in some of these cases that the practice was so universal and well known that all parties assented without demur, though he believed he was correct in saying that the best class of professional men, whether professors of law or medicine, objected to it. Another clause dealt with the practice of giving

FALSIFIED INVOICES

which, it appeared, was very prevalent. With reference to the penal clauses, Sir Edward Fry and others interested in the matter had pointed out the enormous difficulty there was in getting evidence, and therefore he thought a somewhat analogous provision to that in the Act relating to bribery should be inserted. A provision had been accordingly inserted which required a witness to give answers to questions although those answers might tend to incriminate himself. If he truly answered the questions, however, the witness should be given a certificate of indemnity. Then, if the bill became an Act, should any person be able to put it in force, or ought there to be a provision in it like that in the Act of 1889 requiring the preliminary consent of the Attorney General? His impression was that it would be better to allow anyone to institute proceedings, but to give power to the Attorney General to enter a *nolle prosequi*. A further question was whether such a bill would be supported by public opinion. Of course one recognised it was impossible to go much in advance of public opinion. It was, on the other hand, a curious fact that, while public opinion acted on legislation, legislation acted on public opinion. Those who did a thing before an Act of Parliament condemned it as criminal would shrink from doing it once the law did declare it to be criminal.—(Hear, hear.) That was shown in the case of the bill of 1889. There had been but few prosecutions under that Act for acts of corruption by agents of employers. He had every reason to believe, however, from inquiries he had made, that that Act nevertheless brought about

VERY IMPORTANT CHANGES.

So, he believed one good result of that bill would be that men would resist payment of these commissions. Those best entitled to speak on the matter had spoken strongly in support of the bill. He had circulated the bill amongst all the chambers of commerce in the country, and with the exception of the chambers of commerce at Cardiff, Swansea, and Belfast, all were strongly in favour of it. Oddly enough, from Cardiff and Swansea he had received correspondence giving the strongest evidence that in the coal trade a system of bribery prevailed largely, and he had also received private correspondence, from Belfast assuring him that he need not trouble about what the Chamber of Commerce had done in that city. As a question of money, as a matter affecting trade, the question was one of importance, but he did not take that as the only view. This system tarnished the character of lawful commerce and blunted the sense of honesty of the man who practised it.—(Hear, hear.) It was injurious to the honest man who desired to conduct his business on right principles, and it exercised corrupt and degrading influences in many ways. The bill was an attempt to deal with what the London Chamber of Commerce had declared to be a very grave and growing evil.

The bill was read a first time.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Capt C W Somerset, 12th Bengal Infy are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the 1st May 1899.

The services of Lieut C A Vivian 15th Sikhs are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt H McA Johnston 15th Bengal Lancers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties under that Govt.

The services of Lieut J A Stewart 7th Bengal Infy are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty with effect from the date on which he assumed charged of his duties under that Govt.

The services of Lieut G Thomas 2nd Bengal Lancers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept from the date on which he made over charge of his plague duties under the Govt of Bombay.

The services of Capt F H Watling M B C M, I M S Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The services of Capt E A R Newman M B, B S, I M S, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 2nd April 1899.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Acts 1884 (XVIII of 1884) as amended by Act XIX of 1895 the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A H S Reid Barrister-at-Law one of the Judges of the Chief Court Punjab to perform the duties of Chief Judge of that Court during the absence on furlough of Mr W O Clark or until further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council is also pleased under the provisions of the same section to make the following appointments with effect from the date of the departure on furlough of Mr W O Clark:—Mr J A Anderson I C S first temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court Punjab to officiate as a Judge of that Court; Mr F A Robertson I C S second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court Punjab to officiate as first temporary Additional Judge of that Court; and Mr H Maude I C S Divisional Judge of Delhi to officiate as second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court.

Mr F T Cooke a Dist Supt of Police of the 4th class and Mr A D Succopanni Dist Supt of the 5th class in the Madras

Assigned Districts officiated as Dist Supts of Police of the 3rd and the 4th class respectively with effect from the 29th July 1899 till the 19th Feb 1899 inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr T W Holderness I C S C S I Secy to the

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE Pope's precarious state of health gives interest to a life of him which Messrs. Chapman and Hall are bringing out. It is by a Frenchman, M. Narfon, who has had facilities for securing information on the subject. The English translation is being made by Mr. G. A. Raper, and will be accompanied by portraits and other illustrations. Besides setting out Pope Leo's career, the volume has much personal gossip concerning him. For instance, one chapter is devoted to a description of his daily life, and another to his relations with the Press.

Sir Walter Besant has written a fresh chapter for the History of Jerusalem by himself and the late Professor Palmer. It will appear in a fourth edition of the work which Messrs. Chatto are to publish in a few days. Another fresh feature will be a notable set of illustrations of Palestine. These are reproduced from photographs by Mr. Mason Good, and have not been published before. In his new chapter Sir Walter Besant gives an account of the explorations and discoveries which have been made during twenty-one year's work of the Palestine Exploration Fund. He has himself been closely identified with that body.

Mr. Le Gallienne is represented in the Bodley Head announcements by two new volumes and a revised edition. He is giving us another series of papers under the title, "Sleeping Beauty and Other Prose Fancies." He has also finished a tragic fairy tale, as he describes it, which will be entitled "The Worshipper of the Image." The revised edition is his study of Mr. George Meredith, with which there goes a much enlarged bibliography of the latter's writings, prepared by Mr. John Lane. As has been stated, Mr. Le Gallienne also contemplates a literary study of Mr. Rudyard Kipling. That, however, is more distant.

Sir Sherston Baker is one of our first authorities on international law. His new book about that subject will be published at once by Messrs. Kegan Paul. The war between Spain and the United States raised several questions of international law, particularly those concerning the rules of warfare and the position of neutrals. This caused Sir Sherston Baker to deliver a public lecture on the rights of belligerents and neutrals, under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce, at the Guildhall. The interest manifested in that lecture suggested to him the coming volume, of which the full title is "First Steps in International Law."

Volume two of the verse will be ready next week in Mr. Murray's definitive edition of Byron. It is devoted to "Childe Harold," the text of which has been collated with extreme care. In the course of this process the original manuscripts, and the various proofs corrected by Byron, have all been referred to. As a result, many interesting little changes have been made, the occasion for these being in the main old misreadings. Every body knows the stanzas of "Childe Harold" describing the Duchess of Richmond's ball before Waterloo. The volume has for frontispiece a reproduction of Cosway's miniature of the Duchess.

A book which may provoke controversy among the scientists is to be brought out at once by Messrs. Rivington. Its title is "The Tides Simply Explained," and the author is the Rev. J. H. S. Moxly, chaplain at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. Some time ago, in a lecture at the United Service Institution, Mr. Moxly set out a new theory as to tides. The old and accepted theory is that they are caused by a dragging force, proceeding from the attraction of the moon and sun. His contention is that their cause lies in pressure, a squeezing action resulting from this attraction. In his book he goes fully into the whole subject.

Fifty years ago fashionable people in London devoured several informed articles on the art of dinning which appeared in the sedate pages of the "Quarterly." They were by Mr. Abraham Hayward, Q. C., the well-known diner-out and reconteur, who developed quite a philosophy of eating. He did not, however, wear his crown of authority with every keen relish, for he said of one article, "It encounters me everywhere, and it is vain that I declare my indifference to eating, compared with other matters." Still, from the articles he wrote a book, which Mr. Murray is just bringing out once more, with annotations and additions by Mr. Charles Sayle.

The volume of letters by Thomas Carlyle to his youngest sister, which Messrs. Chapman and Hall recently announced, will appear next week. They are of course, personal epistles, such as a brother might write to a sister. Yet they often refer to larger matters, and they have the real Carlyle touch. Mr. Charles T. Copeland edits the volume, and gives such explanations as may be needed for understanding allusions in the letters. In an introductory essay, he discusses Carlyle, as a letter-writer. There are portraits of Carlyle, his wife, his mother, and his youngest sister: also views of Ecclefechan and 5, Cheyne-cow.

Dr. Hidley, the vicar of Wighill, Yorkshire, is about to publish his "Memories of Half a Century," though Messrs. Longmans. He dedicates them to his old friends, Dean Storey Farror, of Durham, and Dr. Selby Church, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Dr. Hidley remarks that he has been no man of great mark, no daring traveller with thrilling adventures by flood and field. Yet, in spite of such disqualifications, he is venturing to have his say. In half a century of active clerical and educational life he has mixed with all sorts and conditions of men. He has had his eyes open, and can record not a few interesting episodes.

M. Sardou has designed a cover for the novel, founded on his play of "Robespierre," which Messrs. Pearson are to publish. The writer of the story is M. Gaidenan, a literary friend of Sardou's—Messrs. Chatto are adding to their 5s. 6d. issue of Mr. George Manville Fean's stories one which they have not published before. It is "Commodore Junk."—Messrs. White's forthcoming novels include "England's Peril," by Mr. William Le Queux; "The Stepmother," by Mrs. Alexander; "Twice Dead," by Miss Adeline Sergeant; and "A Name to Conjure with," by Miss Straine. Winter. Mr. Macqueen announces a story entitled "Meg," which is a study of girl life. The writer is Miss Maude Crawford, the daughter of Mr. J. H. Crawford the well-knowu naturalist.

Messrs. Newnes have nearly ready for publication a new standard work, entitled "The International Geography." It is edited by Dr. H. R. Mill, and the leading geographers of Europe and America are contributors. Dr. Namen writes on the Aretic regions. A brief history of the origin and growth of our Nonconformist bodies is announced by Mr. H. R. Allenson of Pater hoster row. It is by Mr. A. Johnson Evans.—Arising from the Church crists, Mr. Harold Hardy, of the Oxford Circuit, will shortly publish a book on the Benefices Act, ecclesiastical proceeds under it, and kindred subjects. The new volumes are nearly ready in Messrs. Putnam's Heroes of the Nations Series. They are "Bismarck and the New German Empire," by Mr. J. W. Headlam: and "Oliver Cromwell and the Rule of the English Puritan," by Mr. Charles Firth.

Mountain tourists will find much to interest them in Mr. Francis Gribble's book, "The Early Mountaineers," which Mr. Fisher Unwin will soon have ready for publication. The first English book of its kind, it begins with the eleventh century, and record every climb of importance in the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the Apennines down to the time of the battle of Waterloo. It contains original texts from a large number of old mountaineering documents, including an account of M. de Candal's ascent of the Pic du Midi in the sixteenth, and—perhaps the most interesting narrative of them all—Conrad Gesner's "Descriptio Montis Fracti," published at Zurich in the mid dle of the sixteenth century.

Readers of Mr. Gribble's book will see how the Swiss discovered their mountain tops and wrote enthusiastically about them ages before the formation of Alpine clubs and the advent of the personally conducted tripper. The professors of the Swiss universities were the pioneers in Alpine climbing. But it would be a mistake to imagine that the pioneers were always enticed into the solitudes by love of nature, through sense of scenic grandeur and beauty, as these have been understood since Ruskin opened the eyes of men. One of them spent many a season in searching for traces of the dragon of fable. Another, as Mr. Gribble has pointed out in a weekly contemporary, went aloft to test the truth of the tradition that the Pilatus held Pontius Pilate's body. Gerner's for mountain scenery must have been some- of the Ruskinian order. But Gesner was an onal person. The Japanese have a proverb to one of their most famous mountain tops: are two kinds of fools; those who have not and those who have seen it twice." Untill teenth century modern Europeans appear been pretty generally of that way of thinkfiney years ago some of them painted the t mountaineering in language that in our day be appropriate to a North Pole trip in Andreas on, Mr. Gribble's book is profusely illustrated m rare old Alpine prints.

Among new novels may be mentioned Martin J. Pritchard's "The Passion of Rosamund Keith." Issued this week. It may be unnecessary to inform the noval-reading public that Martin Pritchard is Mrs. Moore, a daughter of Sir John and Lady Monckton. —Messrs. Pearson have also several novels nearly ready for issue, among which are "The Newspaper Girl," by Mrs. C. N. Williamson, authoress of "A Woman in Grey"; Ewan Martin's "Knight of King's Guard," and "At a Winter's Fire," by Bernard Capes, author of "The Lake of Wine."—Messrs. Methuen and Co. are about to bring out a new story, "Anne Maulevrier," by Mrs. Caffyn, authoress of "A Yellow Aster."

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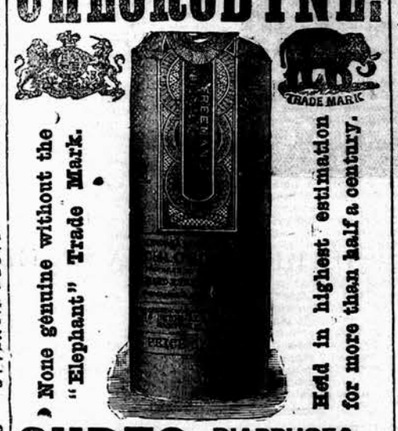

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864

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Berner's College, EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
London. *Professor of Chemistry.*
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.
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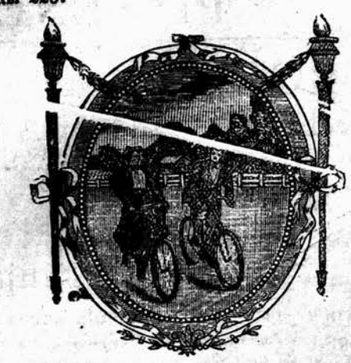

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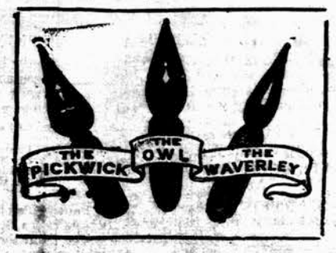

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